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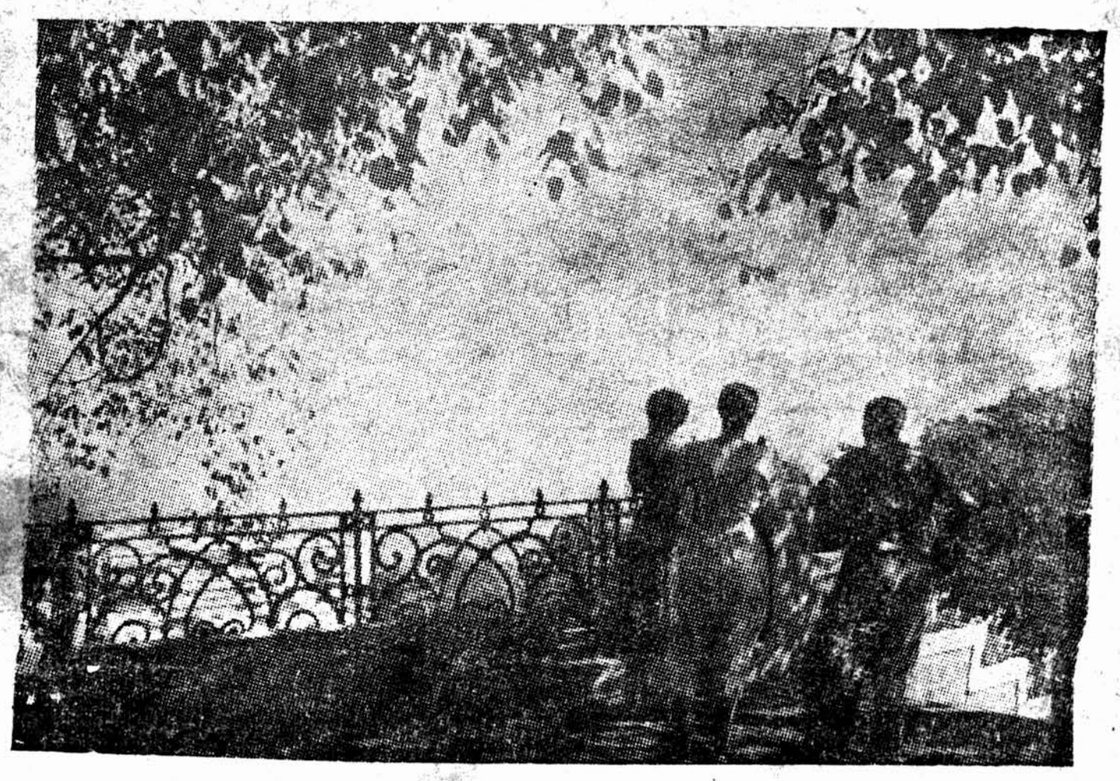
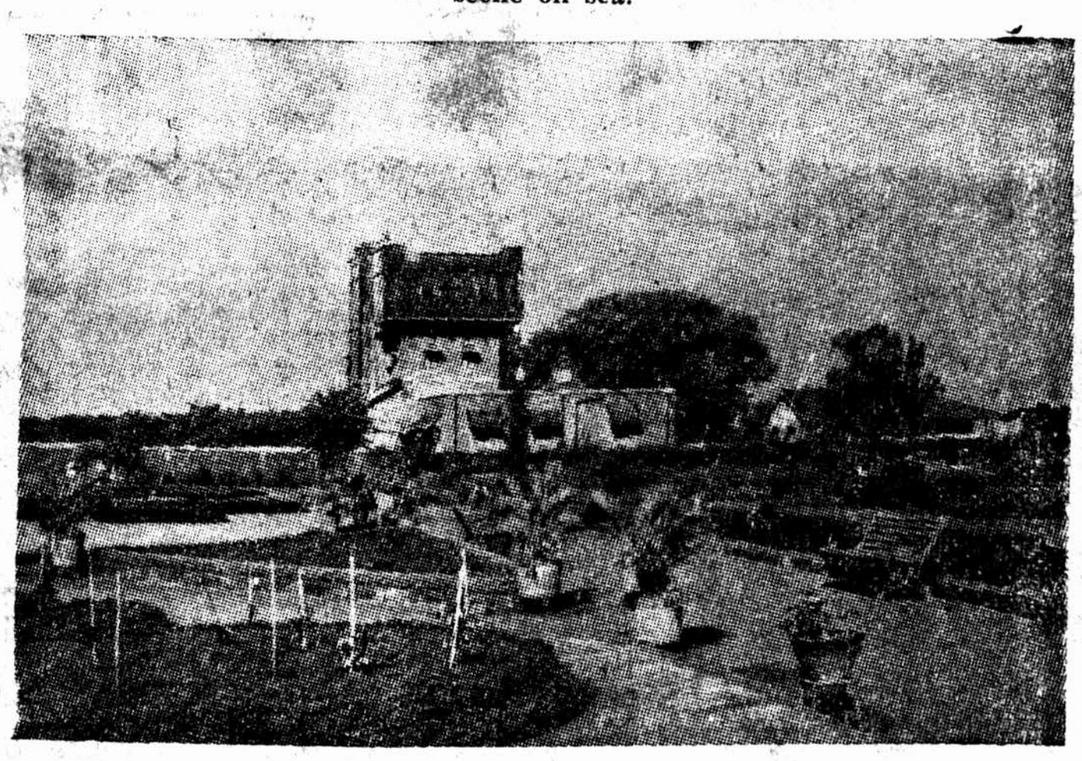
LANDMARKS OF BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL.

Rajabai clock tower stands as the eternal sentinel of the University in the wintry wind that denuded the flora of their foliage.

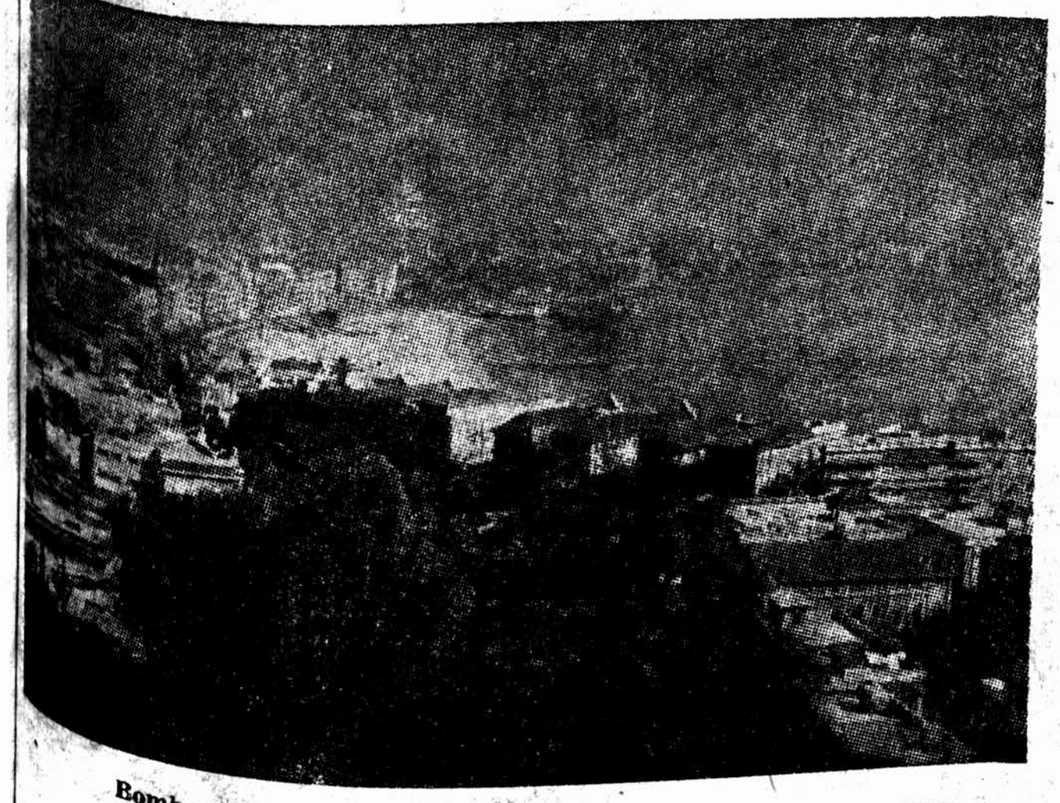
—Photo by J. G. Kakade



Visitors have look from the Hanging Gardens of the evening scene on sea.

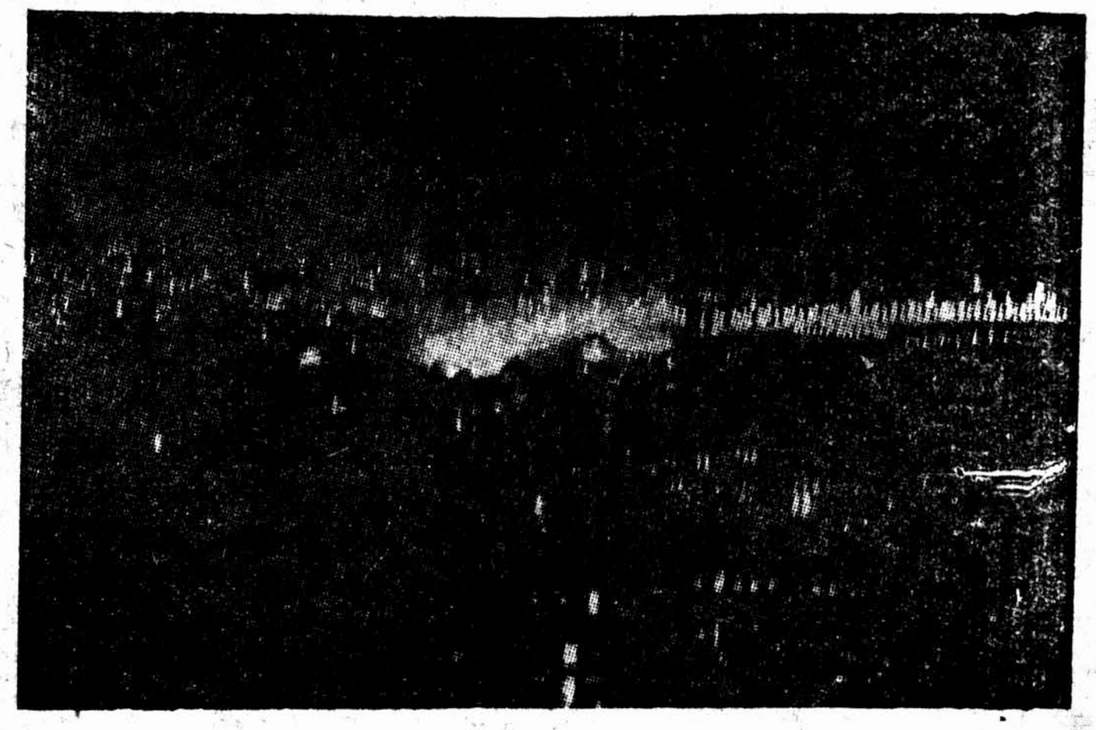


Water tank on Hanging Gardens, Malabar Hill.



Bombay's Chaupatty sea-shore as seen from Malabar Hill.

Photos by M. Sundaresan.



City of lights mirrored in Back Bay waters.

Death Duty As Social Leveller

SEE PAGE 4

Strange Case Of Lee Ten-Tai

BY SHIRDAS BANERJI

IN a sardine-packed British Court in Malaya, an English judge in his late forties sat sombre thumbing through a wad of closely typed papers. Facing him at a distance stood handcuffed and chained a young girl in prisoner's ashen uniform.

In a minute, two gentlemen, one an Indian and the other a Chinese, emerged from an ante-room and addressing the court they said, "We, the assessors appointed by this court, in our considered opinion find Lee Ten-tai NOT GUILTY of charges framed against her".

There was a sudden burst of relief among the visitors in the court and the prisoner's eyes shone with hope; exhausted, she wept. The

According to a message from Singapore, the Sultan of Perak, acting on the advice of his executive council, commuted the death sentence of Lee Meng to life imprisonment.

judge looked up, scanned the faces of the Asian assessors and from his high pedastal looked down upon the prisoner in the dock. There was a sudden change in his otherwise dignified bearing and looking through his bunch of papers he coughed.

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There was pin-drop silence. Instinctively Lee Ten-tai, the prisoner, looked up at the learned judge.

The judge caught her in the eye and said: "The assessors are of the opinion that you are not guilty. How, 'as reasonable men,' they could have come to that conclusion I have no means of knowing. I disagree with their opinions and order a retrial".

Before the judge even finished his words, there was a commotion in the court-room which was immediately hushed up and the room swept clean of its visitors by the armed police who had been standing by. The court adjourned for the day. Lee Ten-tai was taken to her cell and locked up once again.

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Had the learned judge agreed with the verdict of the assessors, as is the general practice with the exception of one case which is to be recalled later, the prisoner would have been acquitted and set free. In the meanwhile, informed people in Malaya were wondering how the considered opinion of a team of court-sponsored assessors could be so summarily brushed aside. When the court re-opened, the judge declared that in the case of Lee Ten-tai, he had appointed a fresh pair of assessors—one a European and the other a Chinese.

The appointment of an Englishman as an assessor in an Asian's case was immediately opposed by all sections of the people and the entire native press. The exclusion of an Indian became a burning topic with the Indian and Chinese communities who are rather strong here.

The best legal brains in Malaya recalled an earlier case at Ipoh (where Miss Ten-tai was being tried) in which a British police officer was bound up for killing a Chinese and in that case the assessors declared the prisoner to be not guilty. The trying judge disagreeing, as he had every right to, General of the State intervened and the case was ordered a fresh trial. The Attorney-withdrawn post haste. Why was not the Attorney-General intervening now?—they began to grumble and agitate. But nothing came of it. The British Atorney-General sat tight.

When Lee Tin-tai's case came up for further hearing the Chinese assessor found the prisoner "not guilty" and the European declared her "guilty". The British Judge agreed with the European assessor whom he must have reasons to have considered to be a "reasonable man" and convicted the prisoner. Lee Ten-tai, the judge gave his verdict, was to be put to death by hanging.

The strangest part of the case of Lee Ten-tai is she is being con-

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WEEK-END FUN

Ex-President Grover Cleveland leased his Princeton home and took his lovely wife on a trip. Finally a letter from the lessee caught up with the travellers.

There was, it said, water in the basement.

Immediately, Cleveland sent an answering cable to his harassed tenant, "What do you expect? Champagne?"

* * *

As they sat down to their Christmas dinners an unusually large number of families in an Eastern town were thrilled to hear the doorbell ring and receive a special delivery letter from their boys in Korea. It wasn't until after the holidays that they discovered how all these letters happened to arrive at such a happy moment. On December 24, a stranger had walked into the post office, put a big bill down on the counter and said, "I want to buy special delivery stamps for all servicemen's letters that come in tomorrow. I think their families would enjoy getting them on Christmas Day itself."

* * *

One day, Calvin Coolidge lay down for a nap in the executive offices of the White House. It was a busy day and important visitors and matters of state waited while the President slept peacefully on, past the time when he should have gone back to work.

His secretary tiptoed anxiously in and out, hesitating to awaken his chief, yet noticeably concerned. At length, Mr. Coolidge awakened, and opening one eye inquired with a sheepish look, "Is the country still here?"

* * *

Immediately after Herbert Hoover was inaugurated as President, he started to prune expenses, even shipping the White House saddle horses to the cavalry pool at Fort Myer.

One of the unemployed stableboys immediately complained to the incumbent's predecessor, Calvin Coolidge.

"I guess", Cal shrugged, "they figure the horses will eat less hay at Fort Myer than they do at the White House."

* * *

When Theodore Roosevelt was President, his colourful personality was the basis of many stories which circulated to the amusement of Washingtonians. One of these interesting anecdotes revolved around the former Rough Rider's alleged habit of always carrying a gun wherever he went.

According to the story, Mr. Roosevelt rushed into the White House early one morning after a horseback ride, hurried upstairs, and in a few minutes was down again, having changed his riding clothes for more formal attire.

As he was rushing out the front door, someone tried to detain him, saying: "Mr. President, I want to ask you....."

"Can't stop now," ejaculated Teddy, shrugging him aside. "I'm late now—going to have breakfast with the Bishop and...." He stopped short, patted his pockets, and exclaimed in horror: "Good heavens, I forgot my gun!"

* * *

Through all the might and majesty of the Presidency, Calvin Coolidge never stepped out of his accustomed character of simplicity and unaffected kindness. The following incident is indicative:

A guest aboard the Presidential yacht, the *Mayflower*, observed with astonishment one day that when the vessel put out on a weekend cruise, the usual Presidential salute was not given. She mentioned the omission to Mrs. Coolidge, who explained that the President had ordered it so.

"Would you mind telling me why?" the very surprised guest inquired.

"The salute," Mrs. Coolidge explained, with a smile, "would frighten our dog."

* * *

An interesting memorial to the saving ways of George Washington, one of our thriftiest Presidents, is a yellowed requisition slip calling for one chain for a Navy ship. Across the paper, faded but still legible, appear the words: "Approved, but cannot something be realized from the old chain? G. Washington."

Pop-up toasters were new to little Billy. When his mother put in two slices of bread he watched solemnly to see what would happen. As they popped out, he shouted, "Oops, toast woke up!"

"I hope," said the belatedly-departing guest, "that I haven't kept you out of bed."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the host. "We should have been getting out soon in any case."

'THE HEAT'S ON'

Jensen in *The Chicago Daily News*

EVE CLIMBING TO TOP RUNG OF BUSINESS LADDER

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

ALTHOUGH there still are barriers to their holding top positions, women are becoming increasingly important in the business world today.

This is the conclusion of an 18-month survey to measure the demand for women at the administrative level just completed in connection with the Management Training Programme at Radcliffe College.

Research work and consumer contact jobs were found to be the two fastest growing fields giving women responsible jobs. Personnel work, government service, and new fields like hospital administration also were reported as "wide open" for women administrators.

In jobs that work with ideas and require some creative talent —such as merchandising, public relations, advertising and women's magazines—women also are reaching responsible and highly paid jobs in a comparatively short time.

BARRIERS

Barriers to women's advancement in the minds of their employers and according to their co-workers — other women as well as men — were found to be these objections:

"Women don't make good bosses. Women are more emotional than men. Women will marry and leave their jobs. Women don't really want to get ahead. Women don't have the dollar value of a man."

These are the main conclusions of the suvey by Frances M. Fuller and Mary B. Batchelder as described in the current issue of the Harvard Business Review.

The research team interviewed 175 individuals — of who 47 were women. They represented 95 organizations in Boston, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dallas, Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, and Greensboro, N.C.

ONE-YEAR COURSE

Aim of measuring "the demand for women at the administrative level" was to evaluate the need for the Management Training Programme for Women at Radcliffe.

This programme, similar in approach to the Harvard Business School, trains talented young women to hold administrative jobs in a one-year graduate course.

"In all but four cases (each involving a man new at his job) the interest which our visit evoked exceeded our best expectations," report the surveyors. They found the subject of women in business, even in industries not employing many, to be "a hot football," as one employer put it.

One typical executive told them: "If business is maintained at today's level, there will not be enough qualified men to fill the responsible positions. Women are going to be received in top jobs....out of necessity."

They found the alleged lack of sufficient executive material among young men and the current unsettled international situation the main reasons given by executives for needing women executives.

PAID LESS

However, they found a substantial lag between theory and practice.

"Very few women were found to be holding top executive jobs in the sense of corporate officers or senior executives. A number of women in a variety of fields, however, were found in positions of 'second in command'...

"Women are found teamed with men in many creative jobs. ....But women in these jobs are frequently called "secretary' even though their duties may be in large part the same as their bosses." Also the report states that women were often found to be paid less than men doing the same work.

To overcome the present limitations to women's advancement the report concluded:

"On the basis of all comments received, it may be concluded that the way in which women behave on the job rather than the way they perform the technical operations thereof is the chief determinant of their executive potential in the thinking of most superiors.....

"The principal task for women with executive aspirations seems to be changing the attitude both of men and of other women toward them, i.e., by themselves giving examples of fortunate rather than unfortunate job behaviour."

They Need Not Retire

BY GEORGE KENT

ALFRED OWEN, chairman of the Rubery, Owen engineering works at Darlaston, Staffordshire—a roaring 75-acre establishment—was painfully aware of what retirement meant to his workers. Men about to be retired tapped at his office door and begged to be allowed to go on working. Those already retired pleaded to be allowed to return, writes the author in 'The Kiwanis Magazine'.

"What got the old people down," says Owen, "was the feeling that they could no longer keep themselves and had to relv on their children." Their old age pensions gave them little more than enough for tobacco.

Money was only part of the problem, as Owen well realized. In a factory town where every able man was expected to be at a job when the whistle blew, the old people needed something that would keep alive their self-esteem, their right to the respect of the community. That something was work.

Three years ago Owen developed a scheme for handling elderly workmen which is so successful that it might become widely adopted by industry everywhere. His plan was simple: he put a group of 15 old men into a shop by themselves, gave them work, and told them they could do it at their own old men so employed was increased. It will go on increasing until every man in Rubery, Owen eligible for retirement will, if he wishes, be included.

Owen started by installing in an unused company building some easy chairs, a radio, a dartboard, games tables, a magazine rack. He also set up drills, lathes, presses, grinders—altogether about 20 machines. Then he said, in effect, to the 15 old men who took him up on his idea:

"This is your part of Rubery, Owen. You needn't clock in. You can work when you want to. When you're not working you can take a nap, play games or listen to the radio. No one will tell you what to do—you have no foreman. But you are not retired. You are still working, at your own pace. And you will be paid for what you turn out."

What amazed Owen, who had seen the place at first as one where the pensioners could play draughts and be happy making ash trays, lamp bases, and such, was the fact that the old men insisted on really working. They made not knick-knacks but essential articles and machine parts. They were given only one concession—the privilege of reporting for work at 8-30 a.m. instead of 7-30. But even with this shorter working week the men received more money than before, because they had their pensions as well as their wages.

In this shop without a boss, where every worker is over 70, there is no lateness. Absenteeism is as low as in any factory in England. And there have been no accidents in spite of the fact that the sight and hearing of the aged are less acute.

With their future now secure, the men are healthier and happier. Sam Checketts, 75, said to me: "A man needs work. When there's nothing to do, that's when we begin to think of dying."

Owen expected the programme to run at a loss. Instead it has turned in a clear profit above wages and overheads. This money, kept on the books as a separate item, is being ploughed back into the shop in order to accommodate more and more old men.

Many schemes have been tried for keeping at work men who have passed 65. In some places their hours have been reduced; elsewhere the working week has been cut to three days. But in virtually every case the old people have gone on working in the main plant, subject to the mental and physical pressure of competition with younger and stronger men. At Rubery, Owen the old men work in a quieter atmosphere among men of their own age.

(Continued on Page 23 col. 1)

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NEW DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

JAN SANGH AGITATION PETERS OUT

But Jammu Issue Is Still Alive

SHEIKH ABDULLAH HOLDS KEY TO SOLUTION

NEW DELHI (By Air).

DR. SYAMAPRASAD MOOKERJI and his Jan Sangha launched the anti-Kashmir agitation in Delhi during the week. Obviously, the movement has so far fallen flat in the Capital. Beyond half a dozen actual Sanghees, who organise an afternoon demonstration in one part or the other of the city there has not been much response from the public of Delhi. The reasons are obvious. Firstly, despite his long association with Hindu Mahasabha and his Presidentship of Jan Sangh, Dr. Mookerjee has not yet been accorded an all-India following.

Delhi moreover has never been a hotbed of Hindu Mahasabha or the Jan Sangh. Delhi has been and is a trading town where even the Congress had to import its volunteers from the countryside in the hey day of its anti-British struggle. It is not Mridula Sarabhai, but general indifference to matters un-connected with trade that has kept people away from Jan Sangh agitation. Delhi is a state of shop-keepers.

JAMMU IS FAR AWAY

Secondly Jammu is far away from Delhi. People do not exactly know what the Jammu agitation is about. And yet there is some discontent in Delhi, which is being taken advantage of by the agitators. Summer is always slack time for business. Over and above, there is a definite depression in trade. Purchasing power seems to have evaporated from the buying classes in Delhi. With business depression, business houses are daily retrenching their personnel. The retrenched personnel are ever-ready material for the agitators.

TWO ANGLES

There are two angles of Jammu agitation. Firstly, Shaikh Abdulla has repeatedly declared that he has no confidence in the secularism of India. The whole basis of the Indo-Kashmir Agreement of last year has been the distrust of Hindu India. That being so, the non-Muslims of Jammu and Ladakh have openly expressed their grave apprehensions about the secularism of Shaikh Abdulla and his Government.

Secondly, even the Prime Minister's ideal newspaper, "The Hindu" of Madras has editorially assailed Shaikh Abdulla for his non-implementation of Indo-Kashmir Agreement. The Government of India, according to reports, has repeatedly urged on the Abdulla Regime to implement the agreement and take such other steps as would create a feeling of confidence amongst the Kashmir minorities. These suggestions have so far found their way to the waste-paper basket.

It is true that the Jammu agitation has been used against India by Pakistan. But so was the "Quit India" agitation used against Britain by Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

Any agitation can be dubbed as anti-national or communal. The issue, however, is what Shaikh Abdulla Regime has done to allay the apprehensions of the responsible sections in this country represented by the 'Hindu' of Madras. Looking all-round, Shaikh Sahib has been a very embarrassing friend of India's Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has staked his all to rehabilitate Shaikh Sahib. Shaikh Abdulla on his part has done everything to create trouble for the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister's prestige coupled with people's apathy may scotch the agressman who knows South better But the issues raised by it will remain. They will come up over and over again, till the Prime Minister makes up his mind to make Shaikh Abdulla see reason. Shaikh Abdulla may be above Communalism. But the Constitution under formation in Kashmir is not intended for the life-time of Shaikh Abdulla. And just as Shaikh Abdulla has often declared that he has no confidence in the Indian leaders other than the Prime Minister, so could the non-Muslims of that State say with equal justice about Kashmir Leadership. What is needed is the creation of confidence in the Kashmir minorities. Such confidence can be generated by some sort of regional autonomy for the people of Jammu and Ladakh.

LINGUISM AGAIN

The sage of Madras, Mr. Rajagopalachari has counselled wisdom again, when he described the conception of linguistic states as a tribal idea. There are two persons in the Congress who are alive to this issue, namely the Prime Minister and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. There is hardly a Congressmen who knows South better than he does. He knows the growing distrust verging to hostility of the North in the South. He knows that the linguistic states would destroy the unity of India, once the dominating personality of the Prime Minister was removed from the Centre.

It is unfortunate that a critical juncture in India's history his advice is not available to the Prime Minister. For, besides the Prime Minister, there is hardly anyone in the Congress who can match his foresight and statesmanship.

So far as the linguistic states are concerned, the Andhra decision seems to have loosened the forces, which, it will be difficult to control. For the time being, C.R's voice will be a cry in the wilderness. A breakup of Hyderabad may follow and the demand for Kerala, Karnatak, Maharashtra and even a Punjabi-speaking State may gather momentum. One way to stem the tide is to sweep away all the Part C. States, other than Delhi. Kutch, Manipur and Tripura. Even in the case of Delhi, the rural areas should be returned to the Punjab or the Utter Pradesh as the case may be. This will leave the urban areas of two Delhis for which there is no need for a legislature. With the disappearance of Part C. States, one source of tribalism would disappear. It will also convince people that the Centre means business that country's unity was more valuable than all the tall talk about democracy.

Secondly, the Hindi Imperialism shall have to be halted. Tandon-Govinddas Axis is being greatly resented in the South.

A language cannot be imposed on unwilling people. Even in Delhi, Radio has lost its charm ever since it has started teaching Hindi to the masses.

Then again, the Union Ministers and particularly the Prime Minister shall have to spend more time in the States and particularly in South India

ALLEGED COERCION

The President of the United Chambers of Commerce made history during the week. He wrote a letter to the Prime Minister, complaining against the alleged coercion of the Delhi business community by Jan Sangh workers. The letter served its purpose, namely it had the desired publicity for the Chamber and its President. It will be in the fitness of things, if the Prime Minister were to institute an impartial enquiry into the complaints of the residents of the locality where the Chairman of the Chamber has his business offices. It may be found that the public highway was being used as a private godown, causing utmost hardships to the residents of the locality.

The Chairman is also a Municipal Commissioner and a Congressman. He is so dreaded by the President and staff of the Municipal Committee that they dare not take any action against him or get the public highway cleared of his goods. A former President of the Municipal Committee, according to reports, when approached by the harrassed residents of the locality had advised them to seek redress in Civil Courts. Subsequently a public reception was arranged for the Chairman of the Chamber, because he was also elected the Chairman of a communal organisation.

VISITORS IN DELHI

New Delhi has had some distinguished visitors during the week. For the first time since Independence, New Delhi had a former Viceroy Lord Halifax. He was one of the most popular Viceroys of India and was the author of Irwin-Gandhi Pact.

Rockefeller III is another visitor to New Delhi while Shah of Iran's younger brother with his handsome is the third visitor.

AT POTTERY EXHIBITION

Chief Justice Chagla presided over the modern pottery exhibition of the Prajapati Sahakari Utpadak Mandal at Convocation Hall, Bombay. With him is seen Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattipadyay, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

On Putting The Clock Back

BY ITHURIEL

AS one who has never attempted the impossible, I am a great admirer of those who attempt to put back the clock. The Chief Minister of Bombay State has, I say it with all sincerity, the largest claim to my admiration.

Only last Wednesday, he gave his views at a meeting of Bombay's secondary teachers. As chief guest of honour, he was in a privileged position. Still, one may have expected that he would have refrained from disturbing his hosts. I am not thinking so much of his remarks on English-teaching, uncomfortable though they must have been to a generation of teachers who have been themselves taught in English and who, however well or badly, have been trained as teachers in English and are teaching in that language. What is so admirable is his onslaught on those "who were still blindly following western ways of life which were unsuitable to the country's conditions".

I was reminded of Babu Purshotamdas Tandon's strictures on those who ate dates, an Arabian product, without thinking of its consequences on Indian national life.

Western ways of life are, I must confess extremely intriguing. I, though I regard myself as an Indian hundred-percenter, have never been able to say which of them are unsuitable to this country's conditions. After nearly two centuries of British rule, there are many things Western that have insidiously crept in and I fail to see how they can be eliminated. Electric lights and fans, for instance, gas cookers, fountain pens, watches, spectacles, doorbells and tables and chairs are of western import; on a more human plane, there is the pocket handkerchief, the hair-pin and the engagement-pad. Should we discard all these? On the higher plane, we have trains and buses and cars; there are our parliamentary institutions; as another Chief Minister recently pointed out, there are anicuts. To get rid of all these things, it will require a large scale clearance that only atom bombs could achieve; and then there would be no virtue in going Indian because there will be no choice.

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Obviously Mr. Morarji Desai did not mean us to discard Western ways to the extent of becoming uncomfortable; on the contrary, he has spoken of the paramountcy of Indian conditions which suggests that he favours harmony and a spirit of feeling at home. If he had been asked to specify what particular habits we should discard, he would not have been at a loss for words because he never is. But he would have landed himself in all manner of difficulties. For, if we are all "westernised", there are still degrees, and each individual feels that westernised ways that he has assimilated are all right but less is primitive and more is denationalised. A friend of mine who was attracted to village work, remarked to me that the most difficult part of it was the bad sanitation and the number of tolerated stray dogs. He was also extremely critical of another gentleman who had installed a tub in his bathroom. Since I share both his prejudices, I am convinced that he has a valid case. But I am not so sure that I could disapprove of all that Mr. Morarji Desai rejects or approve of all that he accepts. The other day, I had a visitor who had just changed his residence and professed to be very happy in his new home. What was wrong with the other place, I asked.

The answer surprised me. "Democracy," he observed with that nasty glint in his eyes, "means in India taking a flat in the best locality and hanging your underwear on the front verandah to dry." Only he did not say underwear. But I was quite taken aback.

Not that I favour the practice but it is difficult to approve of violent opinions violently tendered. Let me add that it would be no improvement if those who have hitherto not adopted the practice, did it under the mistaken notion that it was suitable to Indian conditions. There are other things like spitting on the road, to which this would apply with even greater force.

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It is a moot point whether, when certain ways are unsuitable to Indian conditions, the ways should be abandoned or the conditions should be changed. The large projects which have been undertaken with foreign aid, suggest that in that sphere at least the need for changing conditions is accepted. The subject, complicated as it naturally is, has become very involved because of these factors. I would strongly suggest a State Commission to demarcate the boundary between permissible and intolerable westernisation with explicit findings on what constitutes, and what does not, "blind following of western ways". It is all the more necessary because hitherto I and other eminent Indians have been arguing that the West has wrongly tried to acquire for its own exclusive use the benefits of the modern age. Mr. Morarji Desai has launched an attack on this idea, and in doing so he will no doubt have a considerable measure of Western support. Was it not common in the war years for the British to refer to westernised Indians as WOGs or westernised oriental gentlemen? But for our own sakes it would be useful if he could lay down, for the interim period of the Commission's inquiries, what exact period of Indian history he would have us return to.

DEATH DUTY AS SOCIAL LEVELLER

Silent Revolution In Britain

• Big Windfall For The Treasury

By W. G. Matters

The introduction of Estate Duty Bill in Parliament has caused a flutter in the dovecotes of Big Business and landed gentry in the country. In this article, the author reveals how Death Duty has worked a silent revolution in Britain by gradually eliminating great disparity of wealth. Big estates had to be broken up on the death of millionaires to meet the dues of the Treasury.

BRITAIN'S most fabulous modern house may soon be up for sale. A great white building standing on a Berkshire hilltop, its 50-air-conditioned rooms are fitted with every conceivable electrical and other aid to luxurious living. All the curtains can be drawn by pressing a button, windows slide noiselessly out of sight to open, and the doors open as you approach. Throw a switch and every door is covered by an electronic ray which sets off an alarm when broken. From every room, including the elaborately fitted kitchen and the pink marble bathrooms, the suction pipes of an intricate housecleaning system lead down to a refuse disposal unit in the basement..

Charters, as this house is called, was built by a millionaire electrical industrialist shortly before the war. It was sold a few years ago to another millionaire, Sir Montague Burton, head of a clothing empire. Now it may have to be sold again. For the clothing king, who started his tailoring business around 1900 with a capital of $300, died recently leaving a fortune variously estimated at between $6,000,000 and $15,000,000.

ESTATES GO

And when rich men die in Britain, the state claims the greater part of their wealth. Inevitably, inexorable, the grasping hand of the treasury stretches out to collect death duties to the full measure demanded by law. Since 1894 when death duties were introduced at a maximum of eight cents in the dollar, the rate has spiralled upward to its present level of 80 per cent on estates of $3,000,000 and over. Sir Montague Burton's widow may not be forced to sell Charters; her husband may have arranged his affairs so that other assets would be available to meet the immense charge on his death.

But more often than not a rich man's family must sell houses, land and other possessions to pay the heavy impost which leaves them only one-fifth of their wealth.

Tracts of land in Scotland, Lancashire and Yorkshire are being sold to meet duty of about $3,000,000 on the 150,000-acre estate of Lord Leconfield, one of the richest landlords in Britain, who died last April. Lord Harewood has been selling thousands of his ancestral acres in Yorkshire to pay the $2,400,000 due after his father's death. Eventually three-quarters of the vast Harewood estate will have been dispersed. The widow of J. V. Rank the millionaire miller and racehorse owner, has to find about $3,750,000. She has sold her husband's training stables and most of his 98 racehorses and pedigree cattle. His furniture, books, pictures, ornaments and antiques came under the hammer last summer, and over 1,000,000 of the shares he held in his flour milling concern have been sold.

INTO NATION'S COFFER

Soon the world-famous Chatsworth collection of art treasures may appear on the market to pay part of the duty due on the late Duke of Devonshire's estate. Certainly large parts of the duke's 180,000 acre estate must be sold, and perhaps also the stately old houses; Chatsworth and Bolton Abbey, which for centuries have been the two chief homes of the Devonshire family.

Gradually, Britain's great landed estates and privately owned industrial empires are being broken up and the proceeds drawn into the nation's coffers. In recent years some $540,000,000 have been called in annually.

How surely death duties can disperse accumulated wealth is shown by what happened to the Runciman millions. The first Lord Runciman, a shipowner, left $7,200,000 in 1937. The treasury took nearly half. The second Lord Runciman died in 1949 worth less than $3,000,000. After duties were paid on this, his heir received little more than $600,000—one-twelfth of the fortune his grandfather owned only 12 years before. In 22 years the $27,000,000 amassed by Sir David Yule as a merchant in India dwindled to $1,500,000 a slashing reduction caused chiefly by two death duty cuts.

MAKING PROVISION

The treasury will accept historically famous and beautiful estates and some other types of property in lieu of cash to avoid the necessity for break-up sales. Several old houses and famous buildings such as Penrhyn castle in Wales have gone to the nation in this way. A picturesque stretch of the English lakeland and a 12,000-acre Scottish estate which includes part of Loch Lomond are two other properties taken over in payment of death duties.

But often a man's wealth is tied up in a single commercial concern which must be turned into cash. Several large stores in recent years have gone out of the hands of the owning families on the death of the family head. The Roman Catholic weekly newspaper, "Universe" may have to be sold to meet duties on the estate of Sir Martin Melvin, who owned the bulk of the shares.

Many businessmen provide for death duties by setting aside an appropriate sum during their lifetime. Latest to do so is Jack Billmeir, a shipowner who first made a fortune running the blockade in the Spanish civil war. He sold half the fleet of steamships owned by his company and distributed most of the proceeds in cash to the shareholders. As owner himself of over 1,000,000 shares, worth $8,500,000 he collected nearly $5,000,000 as his part of the payoff!

This sum he has earmarked to meet the prospective liability on his death; it can be detached from his fortune without a surgical operation involving his firm.

Another method used to avoid forced sales is to raise cash on the property with the hope of repaying the loan out of revenue. To pay the duty of $9,000,000 on the $13,000,000 left by the 11th Duke of Bedford in 1940, the Bedford family mortgaged large parts of the duke's estate, which included many high-revenue-producing areas in London. They still are making the repayments, but in any case the income from the property is insufficient. The owning company is in process of selling rich slices of London's West End to help on the loan.

G. B. S.

In this case the treasury had the benefit of quick payment. When Bernard Shaw died, his executor borrowed money from the bank to make the first ready payment on the playwright's estate which was provisionally assessed at just under $600,000. Shaw left little property on which cash could be raised. Much of his wealth was in uncollected royalties. Right now there is no surplus at all for his dream of a 40-letter phonetic "British alphabet" for which he planned to set aside $300,000.

But it may be years before a final valuation of Shaw's works is made, and before any further duty payment can be passed over. Such delays are not unusual. The estate of millionaire Godfrey Miller-Mundy, provisionally assessed at $1,500,000 has not been cleared up after three years. It is expected to total around $6,000,000 when all his assets are counted — providing a treasury windfall worth waiting for. Interest of two per cent. is charged while duties remain unpaid.

HOW TO EVADE

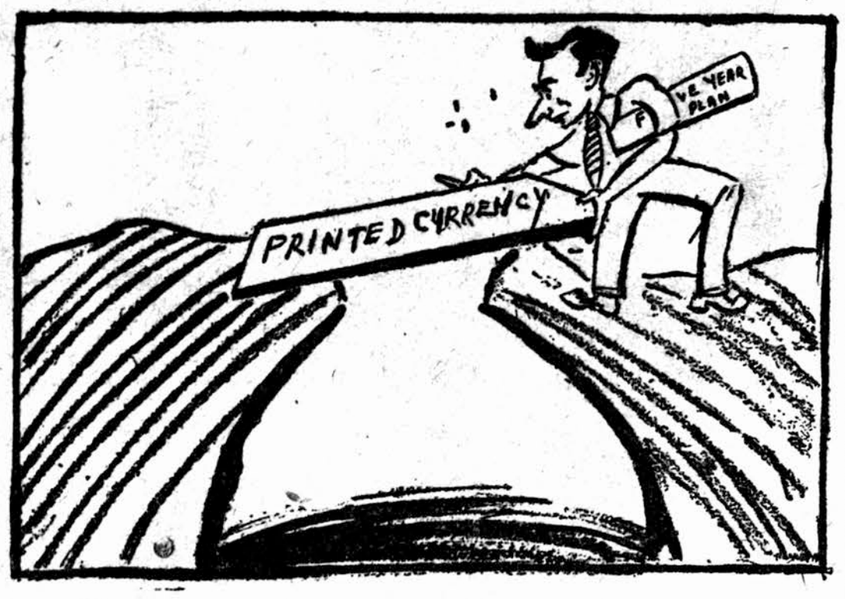
Not unnaturally, all sorts of devices and schemes have been tried to soften the blow from death duties or to avoid them altogether. The late Baron Trent, founder of a chain of drug stores, took his money to Jersey in the Channel islands where there is no death duty—or surtax.

He left about $6,000,000 in England on which duty was paid, but the rest of his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000 despite philanthropies of some $6,000,000 during hs lifetime, remained intact. Much of it must still exist. It may have increased. But under Jersey law a person's wealth need not be disclosed at death as in Great Britain. When Lord Trent's widow died on the island last July, no indication was given of the size of her estate.

Lord Fitzwilliam exchanged a block of shares and life assurance

(Continued on Page 24 col. 4)

BRIDGING THE GAP



Deficit Financing.

Caudle Speaking

PATTER: By Asude

Now, look, my son, it is time to cry a "halt", or isn't it? It is all very well to have a fling here and a spree there and a lark at some other joint. But you have got to sober down *some* time, or am I wrong? You know you have got to marry some day, or don't you? Marry a Woman, my son. A *Woman*, if you see what I mean. But do you?

You do? Pray, may I ask, where you got this knowledge of yours? Oh, you have read Bernard Shaw, and H. G. Wells, have you? And you are also a regular reader of "Woman's Weekly," are you? Bernard Shaw! Pish! H. G. Wells! Faugh! "Woman's Weekly"! Well, well, I don't know.

Now, listen. Shaw and Wells were simply yammering when they talked about Woman. Just talking through their *topi* They didn't know a thing about what they were talking about. If you want the real dope about Woman, go to Madras. That's where the maxims come from,—not forgetting the nuts. Cashew nuts. And, of course, *masalams*.

I tell you, you have got to have a wife, and that *pronto!* In fact, as *pronto* as you can make it. The trouble with you young cubs is that you are too fastidious.

Don't you know, you silly boy, that "if you take too much trouble in selecting your wife, you will not enjoy life? *Everybody is good enough.* Yes, every body. Any body,—so long as it is the body of a woman. Whoever comes to you and wants to be your partner, take it from me, she will be a better partner than the one who is very difficult to get."

You won't take it from me? Well, you clothheaded rapscallion, will you take it from the Chief Minister of Madras,—aye, aye, Siree,—the great "Rajaji", and no other. Now, try to laugh that off, will you, my son? What have your Shaw and Wells got which the Chief Minister of Madras hasn't?

Where did he say that? And how do I know? Well, you believe in the Press Trust of India, don't you. They say so. He said it in Madura at a function where things like this have to be said by Chief Ministers. That's what the functions are for. Or, didn't you know that even?

"But you know no girl who comes to you and wants to be your partner"? She will, she will, or the Great Man wouldn't have said so. Trust a Chief Minister, old boy, to know what he is talking about.

Now, I ask you, what's wrong with that girl round the corner? She may not have come to you and wanted to be your partner. But supposing your mother has already suggested that you marry her. Why did you turn her down? Don't you know that "a Joan round the corner is as good as stellar Joan in Hollywood?"

What! You have spoken to her? What's that go to do with it? She has bad teeth? What do you mean, "bad teeth"? Oh, pyorrhoea? Tut, tut, my boy, what has a little thing to do with marrying her? You are not marrying a horse, are you? Smell! Smell! Don't be silly.

Do you know, my boy, that when I married your estimable mother, she used to eat eight onions with every meal? Raw onions, my dear fellow! I discovered it within three days of my marriage. But did I squeal? Did I loosen a groan? I didn't. That's not the way to being Married and still Happy.

"Suppose she does not turn out to be a Woman at all"? What nonsense is this now? "No Woman"? Oh, you have been reading all that stuff about Dr. "Elizabeth" Sempill who became Dr. Ewan Sempill and married "her" house-keeper. But if it comes to that, old son, you can always ring a change yourself, can't you, and do as George Jorgensen did? Christine Jorgensen, I mean, as she is now.

It is the simplest thing in the world to switch over. Didn't you know that? What about this Jap who has just laid an egg? This Yoshinobu Nakano of Osaka? Yes, an egg! No, more than that. A living embryo of a baby girl. Where did I get *that?* I got it from Reuter on February 22.

Now, if a Jap can do a thing like that, why can't you? I mean, if the wife of your bosom prefers to be a mere male, you can always put on a pair of panties and a brassiere and lay an egg, can't you,—just to show her? If it is a game, two can play at it,—or am I wrong?

No, no, all this terradiddle of yours must stop. You have got to get a woman for a wife,—a woman to start with, anyway. And, if you didn't know, there is always a "Joan round the corner",—to fill the bill.

But that, my dear boy, is only half the battle. Oh yes, battle. Point is, do you want a battle or peace? You want Peace? Well then, it isn't enough that you let "Joan round the corner" have you. You have to live with her. But can you? I mean, unless you know the Terms of the Contract?

My dear boy, don't you know that if you do not watch your step,—within a week of your bringing the bride home, she will be crowding you out of your little seat in the Secretariat? Where did I get *that?* From Madras again, of course. I told you that's where Wisdom comes from.

No, not grannie again, but greater than grannie,—the Governor himself. Yes, the Hon'ble Sri Sri Sri Prakash again. And he spoke,—not in sorrow, nor in anger,—but in just honest, manly FEAR.

But how can a Governor of a State have "fear"? He can, my son, he can. P.T.I. says so, and I believe the P.T.I. For, Governor or not, Sri Sri Sri Prakash is, after all is said and done, just a male. And he saw the Writing on the Wall: *mene, mene, takel, upharsen!*

Which, in plain English, reads: "Look out, old buddie, there's a *sari* after your Chair!" The "Gubernatorial Chair" is how P.T.I. put it. *"If competition between man and woman went on at the present rate, all Government offices including the Gubernatorial Chair in Madras might come to be filled by women"* That's what the Governor of Madras said. You *have* to believe the P.T.I.

So, what? So, this. It's a very simple remedy which your Shaw or Wells could never think out in a month of Sundays. All you have to do is to "behave well."

"Take your womenfolk into your confidence. Share with them not only their joys but also the household drudgery. One last thing. Do not howl at them,—*perpetually.*" (Governor's words, but italics mine). And all will be for the best in the best of possible worlds.

Now you know, my boy. That's the way Governors keep their Chairs, and who are you to know any better? If you do wish to "howl" at women, just draw it mild,—do Not howl perpetually. Just a howl or two a day to keep the broomstick away,—that's all.

What? Mangaldas Pakvasa? Who is he? Oh, an ex-Governor of Madhya Pradesh? What about him? He says what? *"If India is to show real progress in cultural matters, it should have a woman President."* Yes, but he is not the President, is he? Not even a Governor of Madras. You have to wear a shoe to know where it pinches,—or, am I wrong?

First Recognition Of Womanly Love For Man

STORY OF CHANGE OF SEX UNFOLDS

By Christine Jorgensen

EMOTIONS often give out the sex-trends. This was the case with Christine Jorgensen. Tom's being drafted for service in South Pacific made her cognizant of what she really was.

The problem began to loom large in the life of Christine who continues the narration of her change of sex.

I learned, during those first three weeks in December, that many kind people become inconsiderate when something sensational is involved, and without thought or pity they willingly force inconspicuous people into a cruel limelight.

Yet those appealing letters to me that say, "Your story is my story: please help" make me willing to bare the secrets of my confused childhood and youth in the hope that they will bring courage, as well as understanding, to others.

I was born on May 30, 1926. There was nothing unusual about my advent into this world and I was not noticeably abnormal in any way except that I was slightly tongue-tied. A quick snip of a surgical instrument corrected that minor defect.

I never grew to be as husky as other little boys in the community and, as early as I can remember, I wondered why I had to wear clothes so different from my sister Dorothy's pretty dresses.

I hated boys' suits and I hated little boys for their rough-and-tumble games, which I never joined, and for the questioning look I always seemed to see in their eyes.

"Sissy, sissy," they would call after me when they saw me playing jacks or jumping rope with Dorothy and her girl friends.

Early in life I showed a stubborness of purpose which in later years I have had occasion to be grateful for. I can remember my grandmother illustrating this with the following story: I was about four years old and was spending the day with Nanna while my mother attended some social function. When we went shopping I demanded candy. "Not now," Nanna said, "you are going to eat in a moment." "Then I'll go home," I answered, and started down the street.

Nanna followed, block after block, but at distance. When I reached another store I stopped turned and saw her, and said: "Candy now?"

The answer still was no and true to my word, I plodded all the way home.

It was not this stubborness that caused me to stay in the kitchen playing with pots and pans when my father had made special plans for me to help him build a boat. Why, I wondered, should someone who really was a little girl and only masquerading in boys' clothes be made to play carpenter?

The girls' camp that Dorothy attended in summer was a delight to me but of course I could only be an occasional visitor.

STRANGE RUFFIANS

At the age of six, when I was sent to a boys' camp, I was alone for the first time in a group of what I chose to regard as strange ruffians. I didn't like the set-up and rebelled at being bossed by a camp counselor who had none of the big sisterly qualities I'd found in the director of my sister Dorothy's camp.

My parents didn't insist that I stay, and every summer after that I was shipped off into the country in up state New York to visit some distant relatives. I loved taking in the hay and riding in the hay wagon.

Down across the railroad tracks there was a place where we all went swimming. Some of the boys swam in their birthday suits, but I always wanted to be well covered, preferring a top as well as swim trunks.

This probably was because of my overly slight physique and I know this feeling of shyness about exposing myself to view carried over into later years. I was a good swimmer but never sat around in swim trunks. I always changed into my regular clothes.

THE NEEDLEPOINT

My school days probably were those of an average youngster of a studious type and I belonged to a clique of boys and girls in grammar school that met for parties at various homes, frequently at mine. We hadn't yet reached the pairing-off stage and so I didn't realize that my attitude toward girls was one of envy rather than admiration. I recall one incident which left a vivid impression upon me, so vivid that even now it remains clear in my mind. I was about eight or nine years of age at the time. I had found, or in some way acquired, a piece of needlepoint. I loved that little piece of handwork.

I kept it in my desk at school and was quite upset one day to find it missing. I suddenly was confronted by the teacher, and much to my surprise, my mother. In the teacher's hand was my needlepoint, held up for ridicule. I hated that teacher, She cheapened something I loved, and she hurt my mother. That teacher should have realized that this little boy, who was not going to follow the normal pattern of development, needed help, not ridicule.

SISTER'S THESIS

It was my sister who began noticing my feminine qualities. I remember one day as we walked home from school she said. "Why do you carry your books that way? It looks silly for a boy." I had my books up in my arms, just as she had hers.

Other boys swung them along at their sides. This was something that I never had thought of before. Again, when Dorothy was in college and I was about 14, she devoted an entire thesis to the affects of environment on the development of a child.

I never saw that thesis, but I'm told I was the subject of it and that my sister won considerable acclaim for analyzing my girlish ways and crediting their development to the fact that I played with girls so much when I was a child.

When I was about 14 or 15 I started working evenings in a local library to earn spending money, and during that time I told my parents that I wanted to take a week-end trip to Washington.

I went, established myself at a boarding house, and set off to see the sights. Because of my library experience, I didn't neglect to visit the Library of Congress, to see if their system worked any more efficiently than ours in New York. While I was on that trip I thought a great deal about the growing disturbance within me. I now realized that I was different from other boys but I didn't understand how or why.

WHAT DOCTORS SAID

Some of the disturbance centered around a friend, Tommy, who was about four years older than I. He was a fine young man who was beginning to be interested in girls. I'd notice I felt jealous. That wasn't right, I know, so I vowed I'd always keep that feeling a secret. I didn't know then that this emotion would later torture me to such an extent that I would beg for death if no other solution could be found. My doctors later told me that my physical system and body cells were attuned to feminine reactions in matters of affection as well as in my ability to adapt to many social situations.

The days of confusion and doubt had begun and I was on the brink of the struggle to overcome them.

Saturday nights were gala occasions at Askov Hall, the Danish-America beach club in New York which formed the hub of my limited social universe during the disturbed years of my youth. I never missed those evenings and yet I hated them. My lonliness forced me to be there and to attempt to absorb some of the fun. Yet it was here in this party atmosphere that my failure to conform to the pattern expected of a young man was most noticeable.

As I look back I cannot now put my finger on one particular festive event and say: "Here is where my admiration for the girls, with whom I had spent many summers, changed to envy." Watching them dance across the floor and flirt with the young men, I thought: "How easily their lives will unfold while I, lost between sexes, must go on along."

There were times when the ache in my heart and the smothered feeling within me were so great that I must get away from the party. Then the cool bay, with the lights twinkling on the opposite shore, seemed to comfort me strangely.

I felt not nearly so alone out in the dark night beneath the stars as I often did when surrounded by people. My lost feeling became alarmingly magnified as time went by.

GIRLS' COMPLIMENT

I recall some of the older girls at the club asking me to close my eyes while they admired my long eyelashes, and I glowed inwardly at this compliment, as any girl would have done. Little did they know when one of them exclaimed: "You should have been a girl", that she had touched the nerve-centre of my problem.

Small boys had been one of my chief hatreds in my childhood and older boys because a source of embarrassment. As I, too, grew older I tried now and then to be one of them, but the result was only discomfort for all of us.

How could I be an interested listener when they discussed baseball? To me the game was just a rather stupid process of hitting a ball and running. When conversation switched to their current affairs of the heart I felt, in my shyness, like an intruder peeping through a keyhole at matters not meant for me to see.

At this teenage stage of my life I had found one boy, Tom, who did not make me feel awkward or embarrassed. He was not of the Askov group but lived in a small town outside the city. And though I saw him only occasionally we corresponded frequently and I had a great affection for him.

It was an affection that worried me and, therefore, increased my problem.

"My life must have an absorbing career," I told myself when my sense of isolation bore down so heavily that I felt I could no longer bear it.

Then came the all important occasion when I spoke to Mom and Dad about taking afternoon and evening courses at the New York Institute of Photography during my last year of high school.

PHOTOGRAPHY

I saw Dad's eyes light up and immediately thought back to an evening a few years earlier when he had said: "Come on, we'll hang some blankets over the bathroom window and I'll teach you how to develop prints." My father had made photography his hobby and was a patient teacher in those early days. Perhaps he believed that by passing on his enthusiasm he could contribute some happiness to the son he never understood.

Today I must say that he is his daughter's most severe critic in the field of photography. When Dad puts his stamp of approval on a photograph I know it is good.

I enrolled at the institute and Dad and I both rejoiced as I learned to capture beauty with a camera, thus satisfying what I believe was a frustrated artist's soul.

It was here that I learned to see that beauty sometimes lies within a homely shell, I studied motion picture photography and portraiture and became a colour enthusiast. I also dreamed of a day when I would have an important place behind a camera in Hollywood, or, at any rate, somewhere in the movie world.

LOVED TOM

My confusion about life and my place in the world I lived in seemed to be revolving itself slightly. Then there came a momentous day when a letter arrived from Tom. He wrote that he had joined the service since seeing me last and after his initial training would be sent to the South Pacific.

It was then that I knew I loved Tom. Not as a buddy, but as a woman loves a man. I was filled with a consuming fear at the thought of sending him off to unknown dangers. It surprised me to learn that this love was not the violent emotion that modern novels seem to indicate. It was something fine and deep and would have been restful had I been in a position to give and accept in the eyes of Society.

I was distressed that my physical system and my emotions were, even at this time, becoming attuned to feminine reactions. Although I did not then understand the true nature of my glandular disturbance, I was, in matter of affections, more like a woman than a man. Another overwhelming secret had been added to my burden, yet I never wrote Tom about it.

I sometimes felt that if he never returned I would be free from a bond which could only cause sorrow. As I see this bit of my past through my woman's eyes today, I can't help but realize what horror there was within me that I willingly would sacrifice the thing that I loved most. Again, it seemed that any salvation the world had for me must come through my career and I turned gropingly to look for a suitable place to begin it.

MOTHER TO RESCUE

My mother came to my rescue this time by suggesting that I speak with Lone and Larry Jensen, both of whom were members of our Danish Club and long-time friends of my parents. Each held a responsible position at RKO and the interview they arranged for me resulted in my getting a job in the cutting library of RKO-Pathe News.

I helped file the cuttings from films and to prepare two newsreels a week.

One morning while I was with Pathe News I received the special greetings from Uncle Sam which millions of boys received during the war years.

I already had been rejected twice during the active fighting period because I was underweight. I didn't tell Mom and Dad of this third call because I didn't want another rejection to make them feel that their child was a physical misfit.—P. G. KRISHNAYYA'S SERVICE.

(To Be Continued).

GOD OF LOVE

By D. R. Matkar

MOTHER TO RESCUE

MISSING NEEDLEPOINT MAKES HISTORY

Last Look Round

HISTORY repeats itself is an old axiom. The narrative of human progress through the ages gives instances which are comparable to past events here and there. It is true that they are not always of geometrical designs that coalesce. But the pattern is the same and we can read through without much prompting or commentary.

The great Egyptian city of Alexandria is said to have in the early ages a library of 700,000 volumes collected by the Ptolemies. It was a renowned centre of learning to which people from all over the three continents came to study various subjects. The Arab conquest of Egypt took place in the seventh century A.D. When the invading armies pillaged the library there was consternation amongst the learned fraternity. John the Grammarian, a peripatetic philosopher, was in high favour with Amr, the head of the invading armies. He appealed that he be given the Royal Library.

But Caliph Omar on hearing the request of his general is said to have replied that if those books contained the same dectrines as the Koran, they could be of no use, since the Koran contained all necessary truths. But if they contained any thing contrary to that book, they ought to be destroyed.

The books were therefore distributed to the public baths, of which Alexandria had a large number, TO FEED THE FIRES FOR HEATING WATER and it is said that they served the purpose FOR SIX MONTHS.

Modern Version

A SINGAPORE message last week said that ancient Chinese classics were being destroyed under orders of the Peking Government. The campaign is going on all over the vast land and was to be extended to Hong Kong through Peking agents. The China Society of Singapore attempted to obtain the originals of some of the classics and of the history of the 24 dynasties of olden times. It was learnt that these had been destroyed. But they seem to have secured copies of some of them and are intending to republish them. They want to make Malaya the repository of Chinese culture in South-East Asia. The Peking Government, it is said, was particularly keen on eliminating from the mainland "Wen" classics on philosophy, in order to boost the circulation of "Malieh" (Marxist-Leninist) literature.

Old order changeth giving place to new, said Tennyson. But one of the Communist bosses of Russia said that the old order should be destroyed so that the birth of the new order could be ushered in. This is the Communist way. We have heard a lot about brain-washing in Red China. It seems the Peking bosses are not satisfied with mere brain-washing. They want to keep the washed-up brains free from the contamination of the germs of old tomes of wisdom of humanity, gathered through the ages. Not merely that, but the attempt to destroy the history books of the old dynasties shows that Mao Raj wants to rewrite the ancient history of the nation itself.

We had heard that Marxists, when they came to power in Russia, wanted to eradicate the notion of exploitation of man by man and the conception of unearned income. They therefore dropped the chapters on simple and compound interest from their arithmetic text-books, so that the youngsters might grow up without knowing what is interest on capital (of which there was to be none, according to the tenets of Marx) in Russia. That is how the new Red order worked in Russia and that is probably why the Red regime in China today wants to eradicate the remnants of what little ancient philosophy there remained in the land of Confucius.

Vandalism.

BUT destroying books of ancient history seems to be nothing but vandalism. Even today's modern man of the twentieth century is said to have the cave-man spirit lurking somewhere in his organism. It only waits for an opportunity to come out and do its best or worst. Destruction of what one does not like is ingrained in primitive human nature. Shakespeare has made Shylock say "would one like to hate the thing one does not want to kill?" It is rather hard for man to cultivate the virtue of tolerance. But modern world—and ONE WORLD at that—can only be built on the strong foundations of tolerance and "live and let live" philosophy. If we are out to destroy what we do not like, there won't be any limit to vandalism. The world has suffered from the evils of fanaticism, intolerance and hatred sufficiently long. The vandalisms practiced by Christianity, Islam and Hinduism have strewn the civilised (?) world with relics of their handiwork. Go where you like and visit any great centre of learning and culture of ancient or olden days and you will find the hand of the iconoclast. Mutilated ruins of great cities and religious places all over Europe and Asia are a standing monument to **the inhumanity of man to man's handiwork.** Exquisite statues, architecture, paintings, pillars commemorating victories, many of which were beautiful products of the culture of several races through the ages have been ruthlessly levelled to the ground.

Unfortunately the same idea of destroying what you do not like seems to be ruling us even today. At Singapore the Indians built a monument to the achievements of the Indian National Army of the Azad Hind Government of Subhas Bose. The British when they re-entered Singapore after Japanese evacuation of that stronghold destroyed the monument. This spirit, now that Britain was forced to give and has given independence to India, shows up Britain in sombre light.

Human races do not forget their history because a revolutionary leader succeeds in overthrowing a regime. This, the Russian bosses have learnt by experience. The very Bolsheviks who wanted to destroy all that was connected with Czarist history, they who condemned all actions of their former autocratic rulers, have slowly come back to lionize some of the worst despotic rulers of Russia as national heroes. This may be a sop to deep-seated popular feelings of the masses, but all the same, it shows the turn which even revolutionaries' zeal often takes. What happened or is happening in Russia in this respect may happen in China of the not-very-distant future. And one need not be surprised at it.

Still At It

DURING the days of the struggle for independence in Burma the British resorted to all kinds of methods to cow down the agitators. Nazis and Russians later perfected the methods which the British started in a primitive way. Hitler's men held the members of the family of any agitator "hostages" as guarantee for the good behaviour of their opponents. The other Fascists like Mussolini or the Communists in the Iron Curtain countries were not far behind.

The British in Burma issued an order on their government employees. They said if any relatives of the government servants were participating in any freedom movement activities the employees would be held responsible and had to answer for it. If a government servant's wife or son or daughter or brother, dependant on him, was involved, they threatened the employee with dire consequences. But all the same, the spirit of independence could not be put down. And today Burma is a free country, showing in fact a big boot to the British by the nationalisation of mines, plantations and other British-held interests in the Land of the Pagodas.

Britain has not learnt the lesson of what happened in Burma very recently, it seems. In Kenya where the Mau Mau trouble, which is practically a desperate offshoot of the struggle for land by the dispossessed and the landless, has reached a stage where humanitarian considerations should outweigh all other exigencies of even the worst crisis of a political nature. Three women Labour M.P.s in Britain have sent to the Queen a petition from 1,000 Kikuyu women of Kenya for a commission of women from Britain to investigate the "most grave and unjust situation prevailing in Kenya".

Kikuyus' Plight

THE Kikuyu women have listed four main grievances. Their husbands have been arrested and they are left unprotected and because of the fear of the police, they sleep in the bush. They are compelled to go and work in the police camps, where the police are in the "habit of beating them." Because of collective punishments, their property and livestock have been confiscated and their children are "left in a state of famine, without support." Lastly, children are not attending schools, because the Kenya Government has closed down the schools run by the Kikuyu educational associations under the suspicion that they were managed by the Mau Mau leaders. Thus the innocent youngsters have to suffer for the alleged sins of their elders who are under suspicion.

Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, who was an expert in the rough and tough Black and Tan methods the British employed in Ireland, gave the province a taste of his handiwork in the freedom struggle days in India. What is happening in Kenya had to be suffered in more or less measure in that unhappy province, because of the activities of leading revolutionaries of the time.

Britain is said to be a nation of the Bulldog breed. It goes on holding fast to whatever it has got. The symbolical representative of this trait in British character is Winston Churchill, the present Conservative Prime Minister. The lost battles of Ireland, India, Burma and Ceylon have no lesson for him. The sluggish British, it is said, do not move easily. It requires a perfect unmanageable chaos, to wake up the British. Probably Churchill with his rough and tough methods of Dyers and Templers hopes to cow down the Kenya Kikuyus. But it is a well-known fact that freedom's struggle once begun is carried on from father to son. This bitter lesson of history Britain has learnt many times but forgotten it as often. The Kikuyus may yet teach them once again for when administration oversteps the boundaries of humanitarian considerations time is getting ready to force a 'denouement.'

Others Too

IT is not merely in Kenya that the resurgence of African consciousness and nationalism has been predominant. In Belgian Congo, according to a report last month, it was said the authorities were coming to grips with what is described as a witchcraft sect, which they allege resembles Mau Mau. This movement is called "Rotanga." Rotanga is said to be active in the vast area north of Lake Albert of Belgian Congo, bordering on British Uganda. Dozens of suspects have been arrested and curfew was declared in two entire divisions of the province.

According to a news agency report "subversive" speeches were reported to have been made at a Conference of Baha'is held at Kampala in Uganda. The Baha'is are an international spiritual organisation having 20 million followers all over the world. There is an American Baha'i centre in Johannesburg for South and West Africa and one in Tunis run by Egyptians for North Africa. There were press attacks on the speeches made at Kampala Baha'i International Conference and the Govern-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 5)

LISBON MYTH ABOUT GOA EXPLODED

Clergy, Police And Services, All Want Merger

BY PROF. M. D'SILVA

BEFORE I went to Goa to find out for myself the socio-economic and political conditions obtaining there I had heard enough of the constant propaganda made by agents of the Lisbon Government in Bombay that all was well in Goa and that the people desired the continuance of Portuguese Rule.

This is a myth which is exploded by the facts that I am now going to narrate.

Among every section of Goans the feeling for the Portuguese is one of utter disdain. Signs of incipient hatred for the Iberian rulers of this small bit of Indian territory which has yet to attain its freedom are not wanting and inspite of a hush-hush attitude people give vent to their feelings whenever they feel they can safely do so.

THE CLERGY

There is an impression that the greatest sponsors of Portuguese domination are the Roman Catholic clergy in Goa who have a large hold over the Christian masses. It must be admitted that the padres form a big section of the intellectuals in this foreign pocket. Their culture is totally Romanish and Portuguese and as such their thinking is coloured, but, not to that extent that they have lost their patriotism.

On the contrary certain doings of the Portuguese clerical hierarchy which is directly under the control of the Ecclaesiastical Department of the Portuguese Government. have proved a salutary source of provocation to stir the patriotic feelings of the Indian clergy in Goa.

They have noticed that the clergy in the Indian Union has made rapid strides after the attainment of freedom. Not only has the entire ecclesiastical hierarchy in the Union been Indianised but even an Indian Cardinal has been created. Goans being the foremost in the Indian Catholic world, the Pope's choice had to fall upon a Goan from outside Goa to fill up the new Indian Cardinalate. His Eminence Cardinal Valerian Gracias was selected mainly because he was a Goan, apart from his high academic achievements and sterling qualities.

Now if it was not for the supremacy of the Portuguese white clergy in the ecclesiastical field in Goa, a son of Goa working within Goa would have got the opportunity to be elevated to the high post of Cardinal.

However, this had not to be as in Goa today inspite of its 500 long years of Catholicism the Bishop and the Achbishop are white Portuguese. This state of affairs is responsible for a deep-seated sense of frustration among the Catholic priests of Goa and naturally they would be the first to wish for the termination of Portuguese rule.

WANT MERGER

I questioned several highly placed padres in this respect and the consensus of opinion among all those that I met was that "the sooner Goa merged with the Indian Union the better it would be, not only for themselves, but the people as a whole".

The clergy can and do mould public opinion in Goa and their bitter resentment against the Portuguese ecclesiastical hierarchy is a healthy sign. The pro-merger elements there have realised this and count upon the support of this powerful section of Goan public opinion to throw in its weight in the fight for freedom. When the time is ripe and if the Portuguese failing to understand that it is time for them to quit peacefully and honourably as the British did, foolishly and stubbornly cling to Goa, there is no doubt that the desperate Goan people will no longer watch helplessly. At that time the clergy, I am convinced won't fall behind.

The next cross section that I sounded was that of important Indian officers in the Portuguese administrative machinery. Though publicly they maintain every appearance of complete loyalty to their present masters, inwardly they are bubbling with hatred for the white bureaucracy which does not give them a chance to reach key posts. They feel that unless Goa is merged with the Union they will never have justice meted out to them in the matter of promotions.

THE POLICE

There is a greater sense of frustration among members of the police force who chiefly hail from the badly impoverished lower middle class. For sheer want of employment they take up this only available employment in a Police State. Some of them are fine lads and good human material.

The service gives them showy uniforms and a paltry pittance which is not enough to buy two square meals a day. Most of them are completely undernourished and those who can afford to have their meagre income supplemented from home do so. The others resort to the most convenient solution of demanding bribes of a few annas from people whom it is very easy to harass under various flimsy pretexts in a Police Raj. But they understand fully well the humiliation involved in this and their own helpless plight.

They know that their counterparts in the Indian Union receive adequate salaries and are much better off in a hundred other ways. Wouldn't they want Goa to be merged with the Union? They long and pray for the day of deliverance from their Portuguese masters.

THE SERVICES

The services are full of discontent. The low salaries and high cost of living; the bankruptcy caused in most Goan families because of the social necessity of living a highly westernised and artificial life are eating into the very vitals of the socio-economic structure, and the homes of many of those in the services bear ample testimony of acute financial stringency.

These people know how much their lot will improve if Goa were to be merged with the Union. They all want that it should happen sooner than later — before they reach a stage when it would be impossible to rehabilitate themselves.

Thus it is evident that all sections of society yearn for Goa's freedom and that the propaganda carried on to the contrary by agents of the Portuguese Government is nothing but a myth which is bolstered up with the aid of money poured lavishly into the hands of paid agents of the Salazar regime in Bombay.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

A Little From Everywhere

'TYPICAL' DESIGNS FROM FOREIGN GROUPS

LAST week hints were given regarding the formation of a 'general' collection which, while not claiming any degree of completeness. would still allow, due to its freedom from set limits, a fairly representative display of the stamps of the British Empire or even of the whole world.

Of the few bounds which were set for the collection of these stamps, the important ones were that all items should be moderately priced, within a specified catalogue value, and that they should incorporate in their designs some feature that would connect them with their country of origin.

The Kangaroo will immediately be associated with Australia, but not all stamps are so simple or so obvious. Yet many a country has developed, over a long series of issues, a definite 'character', by which the enthusiast can immediately identify it. Apart from the few limitations details above, each collector can frame rules to best serve his own interests —which, after all, is one of the best things about philately. Starting where we left off last week, we come to the stamps of India.

India each collector can treat according to his own bent, although one of the Mahatma Gandhi memorial stamps will be an obvious choice. The bulk of the Indian States are so badly printed that the Bhor monstrosity is about the most typical of the group.

As a companion to the Barbados 1939 stamp we have the Jamaica 2d of the 'Constitution' set, which portrays Charles II and George VI. The stamp, however, is about the worst in a very poorly designed series and can well be left out. Kilimanjaro, snow-clad and the highest mountain in Africa, is well worth including, while the 1952 Royal Visits, issued a few days before the death of George VI merit a place as the first stamps of the new reign.

Tigers, oxen and elephants all appear on the stamps of the various Malay States, but far more interesting is a representative showing of the various forms of headgear worn by the Malay Sultans. It's quite a display, ranging from the 'chef' hat of Sultan Ismael of Kelentan to the quite fantastic cheapeau sported by Sultan Abdul Jalil of Perak.

Historical Isle

Malta fairly breathes history, and despite its small size offers collectors immense scope for pictorial display. The 2½d, 1sh, and 1sh. 6d. values of the George VI pictorials are perhaps the most typical of the life and history of the Island, although each one can extend the list according to his own fancy.

In Mauritius take the 'Post Office Mauritius' Centenary stamps of 1948, any one showing the famous La Bourdonnais and the 12c 'Dodo' of the current set. Newfoundland will perforce have to be pruned down to one of the 1919 'Caribou' stamps, any of the numerous 'Codfish' items and the Cabot commemorative of 1947.

In New Zealand choose the Maori 1½d. S. G. 510. the lovely 9d 'Peace' pictorial and any of the very attractive modern issues which have made the country among the most popular in the philatelic world.

Cut North Borneo down to specimens of S. G. Types 51, 73, 87 and 100 Nayasaland has a fine leopard silouhette while the entire tale of Bligh and and the Mutiny of the Bounty can be told by means of the stamps of the Pitcairn Islands.

Samoa will be remembered through its connection with Robert Louis Stevenson (S. G. 195-198), while Sarawak and the Brook clan can be included in a single value of the Centenary series. Sierra Leone formed part of the old 'Slave Coast' of Africa and the slave motif is naturally predominant in the series issued to honour the champion of the slaves, William Wilberforce. Most of the items here are very steeply priced, but the common penny value fortunately shows the most apt design of all, an emancipated slave.

The few countries that remain can easily be done according to the collector's discretion. It only remains to mention the Coco-de-mer Palm, which is peculiar to a single island of the Seychelles group and is supposed to be the Forbidden Fruit which led to Adam's downfall in Paradise.

From the items that have been listed above, it will be seen that a most attractive collection can be formed, taking in the geography of the region as well as its historical and political development. The greatest advantage, of course, is that a collection of this kind must necessarily concentrate on the pictorial aspect. and thus be more attractive than usual. Last but not least is the very modest cost at which it may be formed, and the very wide scope it provides for almost ultimated expansion.

Foreign Items

It will be seen readily enough that the British Empire, as a whole, affords tremendous scope for a 'typical' collection. But not all collectors, contrary to a rather widespread belief, are interested in the Empire alone. For the host of 'Foreign' enthusiasts, the field is every bit as extensive.

The very first country in the album —Abyssinia — has a tremendous attraction for the beginner who is not concerned with much more than the surface appearance of the design. The earliest issues featured a head of Nenelik II and a design incorporating the Lion of Judah. The religious link in this ancient country goes back a few thousand years, and the Abyssinian Emperor traces his ancestry back to the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon.

Abyssinia is a country of varied terrain, ranging from rocky mountain steppeland to desert, and the fauna of the country rings the changes quite as often. The set of 1919 —since reprinted and thus available freely at a fraction of face value — has been a great favourite with generations of schoolboys, and depicts gazelles, leopards, giraffes, elephants, buffalo, lions, ostriches and the fearsome rhinoceros.

After the tragic occupation of the country, during the thirties, there has been an intensive drive for modernisation, a feature reflected in the very attractive pictorials that have been released for the past few years.

These modern Abyssinians have such a wide following that commercial mail cannot quite equal the demand, with the result that catalogue stands at a fairly high level, even during the currency of the stamps. It is useless 'skimping' with this country: for Abyssinia is attractive enough for the 'typical' collector to go into it with more than the usual detail.

Contrasts

Most of the labels put out by Afghanistan are crude enough to provide a match even to some of the Indian States horrors. A few of the poorly printed and badly perforated moderns will give a good 'typical' idea of how a stamp should NOT be printed. In striking contrast are the stamps of Albania, a cross-section of which affords a general collector a good idea of the attractiveness of the country and also portrays outstanding events and personalities in its history.

Next to Simon Bolivar, the name of Jose de San Martin is the most honoured among the 'Liberators' of South America. San Martin may not have had the military derring-do which marked the Campaigns of Boliver, but his statesmanship and wisdom was of a high order and his patriotism untinged by the slightest selfish motives. His role as the architect of his country has been rightly remembered in the dozens of stamps, both portrait and pictorial, that Argentina has issued in his honour.

Dr. Jose C. Faz, founder of one of the world's greatest newspapers, 'La Prensa', has been shown on a commemorative stamp of 1942. The paper has now been suppressed and its independent policy—often critical of Government—toned down to make it palatable to the Peron regime.

The third 'typical' item can be one of the recent 'Eva Peron' memorial stamps, portraying the woman whose immense popularity with the masses stemmed from her vigorous championship of all their causes. Argentina, incidentally, has a very interesting item issued for the "Phonograph Post", by which a person could record a conversation on a special unbreakable record and have it transmitted through the mails at a special rate.

Fine Austrians

Mount Ararat, on which Noah's Ark came to rest after the Deluge, is shown on an interesting Armenian pictorial set of 1922. Modern Austrians are among the world's finest pictorial stamps, but our 'typical' collection can start fairly early, with one showing the popular Emperor Franz Josef. Later issues—the choice is wide enough to allow each one an ample selection—contain a wealth of detail about the country, and the stamp designers have paid particular attention to the artistic aspect.

Famous poets, painters and musicians have appeared on Austrian stamps, among the latter being men like Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Bruckner (who deserves to be much more popular than he is), Jehann Strauss, the composer of 'Radetsky' and his son, the composer of 'The Blue Danube' and a hundred other glorious waltzes.

Symbolic designs of extreme complexity came out in the period after the first world war. Later the accent was on pure pictorialism. The modern items include brilliant reproductions of famous works of art. This country is ideal for those who want attractiveness together with sound and solid philatelic value.

Belgian Picts.

More or less what was said of Austria can be said of Belgium, at least as far as pictorial content is concerned. Here as in Austria, we get historical personages, religious and artistic commemoratives, and a wonderfully expressive group of children appearing on special Anti-Tuberculosis charity issues. The trouble with Belgium is that her stamps have been sullied by all manner of shady tactics during the past few years—ramps which have affected some of her most pleasing stamp designs.

Perhaps a compact lot can start of with one of the 'Tin Hat' types of 1919 showing the soldier king Albert, progress through the Olympic 'Discus Thrower' stamp of 1920, go on to Professor Piccard's stratosphere balloon of 1932, take in any of the later 'Orval' stamps, and wind up with the latest portrait of King Baudouin. The set issued to mark the tragic death of the lovely Queen Astrid can be included in full.

The only Belgian Colony, the Congo, is even more rewarding than the motherland. Apart from the more obvious stamps showing animals and native races, we have the 1935 commemoratives showing four Belgian kings on each stamp—Leopold I, Leopold II, Albert I and Albert II.

Perhaps most 'typical' of all are the values portraying the journalist H. M. Stanley of 'Dr. Livingston, I presume' fame. Among the more attractive current stamps are the ones depicting the various flowers that are found in the Congo.

Liberator

Simon Bolivar, greatest of the men who freed the South American republics from the shackles of Spain, has appeared hundreds of times not only on the stamps of the country (Bolivia) named after him, but on those of almost every other Latin republic as well Inclined to be ruthless, at times vain and intemperate in his judgments of associates, Boliver is nevertheless one of the great figures in military history, and his feat of transporting a ragged band of ill-equipped warriors over the almost inaccessible Andes and defeating a force ten time their number is an achievements which ranks with the greatest military exploits of history.

U. N. 'Typical'

If the rest of the world has gone in for Typicals, there is no reason for U.N. not to. The Flame of Freedom shown on the stamp above symbolises 'Human Rights' and was issued in connection with 'Human Rights Day'. Better than any other, this stamp can be taken as typical of the aims and objects for which this great Organisation stands. Wording is, as usual with U. N. stamps, in several languages.

Czechoslovakia

Typicals' of Czechoslovakia are not difficult to cull from the hundreds of attractive stamps that have been issued by this traditionally democratic and freedom-loving nation. Foremost place undoubtedly belongs to Masaryk, the teacher who laid the foundations of the Czech state. Stefanik, Benes, and a host of others portrayed on the stamps of this country are linked in the minds of men with the democratic way of life.

In a truly 'typical' collection, the issues of the last few years are, both as regards ideas and style of design, a definite intrusion...If Dvorak were alive today, one wonders if he would have felt nostalgic enough to have written 'From the New World' or if Smetana would have composed his famous patriotic hymn 'Ma Vlast'.

When a good deal else about Denmark is forgotten, it will still be remembered that one of her greatest men, Hans Christian Andersen, gave the children of the world some of the loveliest fairy tales ever written. The personal element entered very largely into Andersen's writing which is probably one of the chief reasons for the perennial popularity of the celebrated Fairy Tales.

As a contrast to Andersen, the star-gazing teller of tales, we have Tycho Brahe, a star gazer of a different kind. With the restricted means at his disposal, Brahe contributed much to astronomy that is of real value although the 'Tychonic' explanation of the behaviour of the Sun and its satellites was riddled with some glaring errors. The Andersen centenary stamps of 1935 and the Tycho Brahe commemorative of 1946 is ample for this country.

Iceland, long associated with Denmark, has one of the oldest parliaments in the world, and merits an honoured place in any collection. Despite its name, Iceland has a fairly mild climate and the inhabitants of Reykjavik, the capital, are fortunate that they can get hot water all the year round from the geysers or warm springs which are a feature of this country.

Iceland has one of the world's greatest volcanoes, Mount Hekla, and the stamps showing it in full eruption can be taken among the typicals of this place. Other items show the warm springs. The attractiveness of the Icelandic pictorials is every bit as fine as those of Denmark.

(To Be Continued)

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Wanted:— Special Officers on Rs. 150|- per month besides allowances for important centres in Bombay State. Interview at Calcutta at own costs: Apply stating age, education etc., to Purnima Pictures Ltd. (Estd. 1945) Calcutta 1.

(3552)

HOLIDAY HOME

Armed Forces Ratan Tata Holiday Home, Ootacamund reopens on 1st April 1953 New Management Booking for Civilians will be accepted if accommodation permits Rates per day Rs. 12|8|-. Children below 10 years half rates. Apply to Officer in charge Ratan Tata Officers Holiday Home Ootacamund.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN RAILWAY

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS FOR KHWAJA FAIR, AJMER

IN CONNECTION with the KHWAJA FAIR to be held at AJMER during March 1953, third class return tickets at one and a half single journey fares will be issued FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL TO AJMER FROM 15TH TO 22ND MARCH, 1953. These tickets will be available for 12 days from the midnight of the date of issue.

2. No break of journey and no extension of period of availability will be permitted. Refunds on unused or partially used tickets will in no circumstances be allowed.

(6027)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (FOOD).

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DIRECTOR OF PURCHASE.

TENDER NOTICE NO. C|142.

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR of Purchase, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Food), Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi invites TENDERS from parties established in trade in foodgrains for appointment for a period of 3 years as an Agent for managing the Military Grain Depot at Lucknow and for receiving, storing, processing, cleaning, packing and despatching foodgrains and pulses.

2. The tenders should be sent so as to reach him by 3 p.m. on 30-3-53 on tender forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 10|- (Rupees ten only) (not refundable) quoting tender notice number and remitter's full name and address. Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture must also state the names of their bankers when asking for tender forms.

(6019)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE NO. A|3272|I.

THE CHIEF DIRECTOR of Purchase, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Food Div.) Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi invites tenders for the supply of 2500 tons wheat Bran Ex-Roller Flour Mills on despatch pass terms basis.

The tenders should be sent so as to reach him by 3 p.m. on 2nd April 1953 on tender forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office upto 31st March, 1953 at Rs. 10|- (not refundable) per set paid cash or by Money Order (cheques will not be accepted) quoting tender notice number and remitter's full name and address. Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Food Division) must also state the name of their bankers when asking for the tender forms.

(6018)

Morocco's Demands

PARIS, March 14 (Reuter): Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, Sultan of Morocco, called today for a revision of France's status in his North African territory, but said he was in favour of "an evolution without revolution."

In an interview published by the Paris Conservative newspaper 'Figaro'. The Sultan declared:

'The 1912 Protectorate Treaty with France needed revision as it made no provisions for political reforms.

Questioned by the 'Figaro' correspondent, the Sultan ruled out the possibility of his country becoming a member of the French Union, or Commonwealth. He said that since Morocco consisted of three zones, French Morocco's membership of the French Union would mean the break of the Moroccan Empire.

He mentioned the possibilities of a Confederation or an alliance as possible alternatives to the present Protectorate status.

Hyderabad Honours For Raman

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 14 (PTI): The silver jubilee of the discovery of Raman effect was celebrated here today jointly by the members of the Hyderabad branch of the Association of Scientific Workers of India, the Hyderabad Science Association and the College of Science, Osmania University.

Dr. C. V. Raman was presented with an address by these Associations.

Replying to the felicitations and address, Dr. Raman told the audience how he discovered the Raman effect in his Calcutta Laboratory twenty-five years ago on the night of February 28, 1928.

Dr. Raman claimed that the discovery was made all alone by himself in the dark room with Ashu Babu helping him. He said "I have always been generous to my collaborators. But in a case like this, you should never go and say this discovery was made by five people together."

He said he felt that if all the money that had been spent in sending him telegrams and holding meetings and parties had been utilised in a more useful fashion, it would have been better.

GOAN LEADER ESCAPES

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mario Rodriques, one of Goa's foremost nationalist leaders has escaped from a jail in Goa, according to Goan nationalist sources in Bombay today.

Mario was pursued by the police and some revolver shots were fired but it being dusk Mario managed to get to the hills and bushes on the outskirts of the city, evaded his pursuers and after walking 30 miles and swimming two rivers Mario reached safely the Indian frontier. He is now on his way to Bombay.

NO DEVALUATION OF PAK RUPEE

Budget Cut In Defence Expenditure

KARACHI, March 14 (PTI).

PAKISTAN'S Finance Minister Mohammed Ali today presented to Parliament a five-point four crore deficit budget turned into fourteen-lakh surplus by fresh taxation proposals for the year 1953-54.

The fresh levies include increase of import duty on whisky, gin and brandy by 50 per cent; excise duty on cloth raised from five to twelve and a half per cent and increase of excise duty on motor spirit by twelve annas per imperial gallon from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2.

Small Surplus

KARACHI, March 14 (PTI): The Finance Minister Mohammed Ali today presented to Pakistan Parliament the sixth surplus budget.

Surplus announced for the year 1953-54 is Rs. 14 lakhs only against last year's estimated surplus of Rs. 7.84 crores.

Gross revenue for 1953-54 is estimated at Rs. 144.85 crores and expenditure at Rs. 144.71 crores.

Expenditure on defence in the new budget has been slashed down to 80 crores (both capital and revenue) as against last year's estimates of 95 crores.

WHEAT IMPORTS

The Finance Minister estimated next year's requirements of imported wheat at 1.5 million tons to meet the deficit of 1.25 million tons and to build a reserve of two and a half million tons for bringing down the prices and discourage hoarding.

He revealed an approach has already been made to the United States for wheat which he hoped it would be met "with generosity."

Referring to the Balance of Payments position which showed a heavy deficit during the last three quarters he hoped to maintain a balanced position during the calendar year of 1953.

NO DEVALUATION

He said that the Pakistan Government would not devalue her rupee as it "will retard the development and will increase food prices resulting ultimately in inflation in the country."

Provisions for industrial development has been raised from Rs. 6.85 crores in the revised estimates for 1952-53 to Rs. 12.41 crores in the new budget estimates.

The cash balance of Rs. 62.17 crores in 1952-53 crashed to Rs. 32.64 crores in one year, he disclosed.

PRICE CONTROL

The Finance Minister announced price control was being introduced.

On defence, he said: "In keeping with the military situation and having regard to the present financial position of the country, the Defence Services had carried out exhaustive review of Defence Expenditure and had succeeded in securing considerable economies which had been possible largely because the re-equipment programme was nearing completion."

He informed the House that the Ordnance Factories were approaching self-sufficiency in the production of small arms and ammunition.

In the new taxation proposals presented to the Pakistan Parliament today, the Finance Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali proposed an increase in import duty in the case of whisky, gin and brandy from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per imperial gallon.

On motor spirit the excise duty has been increased from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2 per imperial gallon.

On imported sugar the rate has been increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 32 per cwt. On locally produced sugar the excise duty has been raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

The Excise duty on cigarettes has been increased by 25 per cent. On imported cigarettes there is an increase of six pies per ten cigarettes.

The excise duty on cloth has been raised from five to twelve and a half per cent.

EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE GOES

Import duty of 30 per cent on jute manufactures has been restored by withdrawing exemption granted in 1950. On second hand or used gunny bags of jute cloth an import duty of 45 per cent has been imposed.

Under head "exemptions" the proposals said:

1. Cloth produced by power-loom of 20 or less looms has been completely exempted from excise duty.

2. Export duty of Rs. 50 per ton on jute bags and Rs. 80 per ton on hessian has been removed;

3. Exemption from export duty on tea has been further extended by one year;

4. Synthetic tanning substances have been exempted from import duty;

5. Drugs used in treatment of tuberculosis have been exempted from import duty.

TAX EXEMPTIONS

Under the head income tax and super tax the proposals said:

"Rates of income tax and super tax will continue as at present.

The following concession have, however, been announced:

1. Tax exemption in respect of investments in approved industrial undertakings is at present limited to ten per cent of the total income. The exemption will now be available in respect of investments upto 20 per cent of the slab of total income upto rupees one lakh and ten per cent on the balance if any.

2. In case of any person with an income not exceeding Rs. 25,000 exemption in (one) above will cover investments in Government Securities and post office savings certificates subject to the limit of 20 per cent of total income.

3. Profits of new industrial undertakings are at present exempt from tax upto five per cent of capital for five consecutive assessments but not beyond March 31, 1956. The exemption will now be available for full five consecutive assessment years to industrial undertakings set up before the first of April 1955.

4. The income from house property constructed between April 1, 1951 and March 31, 1953 is exempt from tax for two years from the date of completion. The exemption is being extended for a further period of two years, that is income from house property constructed upto March 31, 1955 will be eligible for this exemption.

5. A special initial depreciation at 15 per cent is admissible in the case of buildings constructed between April 1, 1946 and March 31, 1953. This concession is being extended to apply to buildings constructed upto March 31, 1955.

Depreciation is allowable at double the normal rates in case of plant and machinery installed between April 1, 1948 and March 31, 1953. Such rates will now be allowable to plant and machinery installed upto March 31, 1955.

7. Tax exemption allowed to moneys brought from abroad expires on March 31, 1953. The exemption will be extended upto March 31, 1954. The proposals said the business profits tax will continue for another year as at present.

8. Investments made in the approved industries will be exempt from estate duty. Taxes and duties imposed for rehabilitation of refugees will continue for another year. These concessions, the proposals said, "are intended to stimulate savings, encourage investments and increase production."

Reds Back Anti-English Drive

AHMEDABAD, March 14 (PTI): The Gujerat Communist Party has supported the call of the All-Gujerat Nai-Talim Sangh (Basic Education Association) to observe tomorrow as a protest day throughout Gujerat to protest against the proposed reintroduction of English from Standard Seventh.

37 Teachers Arrested

U.P. ADHYAPAK MANDAL SATYAGRAHA

LUCKNOW, March 14 (PTI): Four members of the U.P. Adhyapak Mandal Executive Committee, including the President Mr. Harishankar Bhatnagar, and Secretary, Mr. Hanuman Singh, were rounded up by the police here this afternoon on charges of abetting trespass into the prohibited land in front of the Council House.

These members, who had sponsored a six-day old 'Satyagraha' by the primary teachers at a meeting last week, were arrested at their camp headquarters under Section 447 I.P.C.

Twenty-three more teachers courted arrest later today by walking into the prohibited land bringing the total of arrests since Sunday last to 93.

The authorities here today declined to confirm or deny reports that warrants for the arrest of all the 32 Executive Committee members had been issued.

Poona Arrests

POONA, March 14: The General Secretary of the Rashtriya Bidi Kamgar Sabha and two other members of its Executive were arrested tonight for violating an order promulgated by the Additional District Magistrate of Poona today evening banning the Sabha from holding any meeting within the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation for a period of seven days.

INDO-PAK TRADE TALKS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 14 (UPI): The possibility of a long-term trade agreement between India and Pakistan will be discussed in a conference on Monday between the representatives of India and Pakistan.

The Pakistan Trade Delegation led by Mr. G. Faruqui, Chairman of the Pakistan Cotton Board, will arrive in New Delhi on Sunday afternoon.

The first meeting between the Pakistan Delegation and the representatives of the Government of India will be held on Monday morning in the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The Government of India Delegation in the talks will be led by Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, Secretary, Commerce and Industry Ministry.

These talks are a sequel to Government of India's complaint to the contracting parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) last October regarding the discriminatory licence fee and export duty levied by Pakistan since last July on jute exported to India.

Between You And Me

By Me

THE hidden hand of advertisers in pulling the strings of the editorial policy of newspapers is one of the items of inquiry by the Press Commission. The freedom of the Press is considered to be a palladium of liberty, and as such, it should be beyond interference by interested parties, and above reproach.

In America the freedom of the Press has been guaranteed by the articles of the Constitution, while in countries like Britain, with an unwritten constitution, it has been upheld by conventions. All the attempts made by Indian journalists to incorporate the freedom of the Press in the Indian Constitution have failed, and whatever freedom the Indian Press now enjoys is under sufferance. As the Fourth Estate, newspapers and periodicals require immunity from interference, not only by the Government but also from advertisers, for efectively functioning as the voice of the people.

With the process of mechanisation, the Press has become an industry in a sense. and one of the peculiar features of this industry is that its products are sold below cost price. This has been made possible by the large advertisement revenues which newspapers enjoy. The fortunes of the Press and the advertisers are interlinked, as long as they cater to the nation's needs in their respective sphere. All the same, the influence of advertisers is invisible, sometimes insidious, and is often more felt than expressed. In modern times, Gandhiji's "Harijan" weeklies are the only organs that run without the adventious aid of advertisements. This is more an exception than the rule. In the present conditions, no newspaper can give full coverage of news and sell at a cheap price to the public without a large clientele of advertisers.

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Since newspapers cannot get on without advertisements, they should always be on watch and maintain a vigil against the incursions of advertisers in the editorial field or 'indoctrination" by them. Before the war, it was alleged that the British Press was muzzled and did not give the truth about Germany and her ambition for world domination, because powerful advertising interests did not like it. No less a person than President Truman castigated the American Press for a line-up against the New Deal policy under the influence of Wall Street monopolists. He charged Big Business with carrying on hostile propaganda against the Democrats under cover of institutional advertising.

In the early days of freedom fight, Indian newspapers were fired with a missionary zeal and were run by editor-proprietors. After the war, Big Business have captured the industry as one of the adjuncts to their cartels. They use the newspapers to create and process public opinion in favour of the enterprises in which they are interested, and shape government policy accordingly. As a reciprocity measure, they utilise the advertisement accounts of their enterprises to feed the newspaper. Not satisfied with acquiring control of one well-established paper, these enterpreneurs have started simultaneous editions in other state capitals which megaphone one voice from many places and make it appear, as though it is the voice of the people. In the new scheme of chain newspapers the editor himself is in chains. Editorial independence has well neigh become the first casualty. It is the hand of the editor, out a 'ghost voice' speaks. In a chain group in Bombay, now defunct, there was the example of the editor of an English daily declaring himself as the editor of its stable companions, the Marathi and Gujarati dailies, though he did not know a word of Gujarati or Marathi.

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The British Press Commission which was charged to probe the influence of advertisers in shaping the editorial policy of papers came to the conclusion that newspapers zealously guarded the freedom of the Press and the advertisers had no pull over them. This was a great tribute to the British newspapers which had fostered Fleet Street traditions of invulnerability of the Fourth Estate. Recently some American film companies declared a war on the powerful Beaverbook group of newspapers and withdrew 250,000 worth of advertisements from the "Evening Standard" and the "Sunday Express" on the ground that their film criticism was vicious and hostile. The "Daily Express" took up this challenge and came out with a declaration that "the freedom from advertisers' dictation is a solemn trust which newspapers must discharge at whatever cost to themselves".

This incident has focussed public attention in quite a spectacular and dramatic way on the whole question of film critics' rights. British newspapers have with one voice resented the dictation of the Hollywood bosses of the Wardour Street and applauded the bold stand of the Beaverbrook group. Commenting on the incident, the "Sunday Times" said, "In defying the American film companies, Lord Beaverbrook has rendered a service to the cause of Press independence and the liberty of judgment. Once advertisers begin to impose their interests on editorial policy and appointments, the freedom of the Press is prostituted and the newspaper's comment becomes worthless to its readers"

Fleet Street will not surrender.

* * *

Such incidents are not in new in the career of newspapers. As far back as 1897 Bernard Shaw drew attention to the absence of honest Theatre criticism outside London. He recounted that a well known newspaper "suddenly let loose on the theatre a critic who did not choose to act as a mere puffster for advertiser." The result was that the manager of the local theatre, to whom such a thing had never happened before, sallied out with two retainers and smote the critic, hip and thigh. Bernard Shaw was an outstanding personality in revolutionising theatre and film criticism and in establishing the critic's right to full and unfettered freedom of opinion.

* * *

The battle of the freedom of the Press is a running and a continuous process and incidents of this type have also occurred in India. Recently the film magnates of Madras proclaimed a boycott of certain newspapers and weeklies, because they supported Rajaji's stand against films. Thus the Indian Press Commission has ample material to inquire into the hold of the advertisers on the editorial policies of newspapers. The Indian Press has a noble and unsullied record of sufferings for the freedom of political opinion. Some of the well known editors have gone to jail, rather than toe the line with the British bureaucracy. The notorious Press Act was unscrupulously used to muzzle the Press by demanding securities and by resorting to other expropriatory methods. The Indian Press has paid dearly for freedom in terms of blood, sweat and tears. Now will the freedom of the press be secure against inroads of commercialisation? This is the question of the hour.

* * *

A recent development affecting the Indian Press is the advent of the A.B.C. (Audit Bureau of Circulation). It is a combine of advertisers with a companionate arrangement with the management of newspapers. The newspapers are to submit an audit certificate of their circulation, and the advertisers agree to distribute advertisements in proportion to their circulation. Though this looks as an ideal arrangement, the auditors' certificate is not the last word on it, as a newspaper in Bihar questioned the circulation figures of its rival and was prepared to adduce proofs to the contrary. Under this new dispensation, yellow journalism began to prosper by artificially boosting their circulation by stunts and sensation-mongering. This has also given an unwholesome impetus to crosswords, squareworks and film words to bloster up circulation targets. If circulation is accepted as the only yardstick, irrespective of the standing, integrity and the moral tone of the paper, it will not augur well for the future of newspapers. Insidiously propagating and spreading the gambling mania, crosswords will prove a best seller and there will be no incentive for newspapers to improve news coverage and other feature services. Even respectable journals will be forced to take to crossword puzzles in the battle for survival, and before long, we will be in for an era of "Crossword Journalism" and "Puzzles Press."

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Pilgrims to Allahabad who go to bathe at the Sangham of the Ganges and Jumna are shown the "Vata Vriksha" (peepul tree) and are told that it has its root in Prayag, its trunk in Banaras and its top at Gaya. In their mania for circulation, some newspapers have gone better than the "Vata Vriksha" and have sprawled themselves coast to coast. One does not grudge the praise due to the venturesomeness of these new press barons. But gate-crashing in capital cities which are already overcrowded with a number of newspapers will be frittering away resources which can be utilised for establishing newspapers in mofussil centres. In a country of great distances like India, dispersal of newspaper industry is all the more necessary for prompt and efficient news service to cater to mofussil needs. The post-war years have seen the casualty of many newspapers and periodicals. The Press Commission will have to hold an inquest and probe into cause cause for the premature death of some of these papers.

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"Holy Lake Of Acts Of Rama"

THE coming week will witness Ramnavami celebrations throughout the length and breadth of the country. The festival, with bhajans, music festivities and Ramlila dramas, has always roused mass enthusiasm. It coincides with the arrival of new vintage and fresh foliage. Mangoes, jack fruits and lotus flowers add to the gaiety of the season. People drink "Aam Ras" and also enjoy the ambrosia of "Ram Ras", says a poet.

What is Ramayana? It is an epic for all times chronicling the golden deeds of Rama and the great men of the times. Its geography covers the ancient states of Kosala and Vidheha on the north and Lanka in the south, giving the first glimpse of the Aryan penetration in the South. Ram Rajya is the ideal polity which fires the imagination of even the present day politicians. When Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, fell to the bullet of the assassin, "Ram, Ram"were the last words on his lips. Thus Ramayana is a compendium of history, geography, politics and ethics gathered and treasured up in the memory of generations of Indians.

* * *

This epic of Valmiki has been rendered in various languages in India. Kambhar, the great Tamil poet, produced a classic of it in his inimitable style. Later in the 16th century, Tulsidas wrote "Ram Charit Manas" in Hindi. In modern times, scholars like Griffith rendered Valmiki's Ramayana in English poetry. No epic of the ancients has attained so much popularity and adoration in the hands of the moderns as Ramayana. It transcends the realm of history and literature and sums up the Indian way of life.

W. D. P. Hill, a European scholar well-known for his English rendering of Bhagwat Gita, has brought out a new book entitled "The Holy Lake of the Acts of Rama", a new translation of Tulsidas's "Ram Charit Manas." Ever since F. S. Growse translated Tulsidas's in English, nearly a century ago, an authorised version of the Hindi poet's work has seen the light of the day, which Hill has used as the text of his translation. In the introduction, Hill assigns Valmiki's Ramayana to the fourth century B. C. This chronology is bound to be disputed, as there is no reference to Buddha or Buddhism which flourished about 500 B.C. Well known authorities in Sanskrit ascribe Ramayana to 1500 B.C.

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Hill devotes a chapter for Tulsidas's theology and philosophy, and the influence of Ramanuja's Vaishnavism and Bhakti cult on the mental working of the Hindi poet. But he omits to mention the influence of Kambhar's Ramayana on the work of Tulsidas. A great Tamil scholar, named Kumara Guru, settled in Banaras to spread the gospel of Saiva Siddhanta and he lectured on Kambha Ramayana through the medium of Sanskrit and Hindi. It is on record that—Tulsidas was regularly attending his lectures. These lectures had a vital influinfluence on Tulsidas in building up the story of "Ram Charit Manas."

Hill's translation is true to the original, and is in easy and elegant English prose. He has also added an appendix for the easy reference of the deities, sages and saints of the Puranic times. For those who do not know the Hindi language this book will be a boon and will lead to a better appreciation of India abroad.

"THE HOLY LAKE OF THE ACTS OF RAMA", AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF TULSIDAS'S "RAMA CARITA MANASA" BY W. DOUGLAS P. HILL, M.A., FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND LATE PRINCIPAL OF JAY NARAIN'S SCHOOL, BANARAS, PUBLISHED BY THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, PP. 528. PRICE Rs. 15]-.

"S. O. S." BALL AT LADY MODY'S

The Chairman of "S.O.S." Ball committee writes:—

During February this year, the coastal towns of England and Holland experienced one of the worst disasters in history — the unprecedented floods.

Many hundreds of men, women and children lost their lives, while thousands have been rendered homeless and destitute, and are now in dire need of help.

We, in India, have suffered similar natural calamities, from time to time, and have always received aid from abroad. As a mark of sympathy and concern, a group of Indian women of the city, under the Chairmanship of Lady Mody are organising an *"S.O.S" Ball at "Spirosphro," 1, Carmichael Road,* on *March the 26th* in Aid of these unfortunate victims of the disaster. There will be open air dancing to Hal Green's Band and a unique cabaret featuring well-known professional and amateur artistes. Attractive "kitchens" of different nations will provide supper, while there will be many other side shows, etc. *Tickets* are priced at *Rs. 15* each. They will be had from *Lady Mody or Mrs. Judah, Khatau Mansion, Mayo Road.*

SHIVARAM IN CANADA

Ananda Shivaram, the well-known dancer from Malabar who was first introduced to the foreign audiences by Miss Louise Lightfoot of Australia — herself an accomplished pupil of the dancer—after a succesful season in Japan, is now in Canada as the guest of Prince and Princes GALITZINE of Ottawa. Upon his arival there Mr. R. R. Saxena, the Indian High Commissioner in Canada accorded a reception to Shivaram, attended by by high Indian Officials and other dignitories of the Press and the public. Welcoming Shivaram in their midst Mr. Saxena handed a message to the Indian Dancer from the Canadian Government inviting him to demonstrate his art at all Colleges and institutions. Accordingly, Shivaram who has become the idol of the younger generation as a fascinating dancer and a lovable teacher, has already started on a tour-demonstration of Indian dances.

Canada being one of the lands of art enthusiasts and connoisseures, there is no doubt that this exquisite exponent of KATHAKALI, will add more and more laurels to his international reputation.

Shivaram is expected to visit HOLLYWOOD after his present engagement, accompanied by his partner Janaki Devi who is at present in Malabar after her Australian tour.

The Voice Of Silence

The downfall of every civilization is caused by the weak morals of those who live in and by it. False knowledge or misuse of knowledge generally accompanies weakened morals. Only few in every century perceive the necessity of maintaining in their own lives the balance between knowledge and love, between head and heart. For those few Madame H. P. Blavatsky produced the book called *The Voice of the Silence,* dedicating it to them. In the preface to that priceless little book, she writes that she offers three Fragments translated from the Book of the Golden Precepts, and that more could not be given "to a world too selfish and too much attached to objects of sense to be in any way prepared to receive such exalted ethics in the right spirit." Those who are serious and sincere about moulding their own minds will make use of the book. The teachings given in the book show primary importance to the training of the mind with right motive. The price of the book is only Re. 1 per copy and is available at The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued From Page 6 Col 5)

ments in Africa were urged to consider banning the movement. But with Egypt throwing off the old order under the resolute leadership of General Naguib, it is likely the Baha'is in Tunis under Egyptian leadership may not sit idle taking everything lying down. Tunis is already in turmoil and it is also African, though Arab.

Whether it is the Negro or the Arab in Africa the days of foreign rulers, if not immediately drawing to an end, are in for a bad time and the freedom struggle once begun will be carried on whether under Mau Mau, or Rotanga or Baha'is or some other organisation that is in existence or may take birth for the liberation of the black man and the Arabs of Africa. These are trends of the times which the rulers would do well not to ignore.

DISREGARDING RIGHTS OF A CLASS OF SOCIETY

Sir. Homi Mody's Plea For Property Owners

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SIR HOMI MODY deprecated here today the prevailing tendency to disregard the rights of most classes of society in the interest of the "so-called common man." He was presiding over the two-day session of the Bombay State Property Owners' Conference. Over 500 property owners drawn from all parts of the State, packed the Sunderabai Hall, the venue of the conference.

Elucidating his point Sir Homi said that while no one wanted to stand for power and privilege as understood in the past, he for one believed that a social order that did not take into account the interests of every section of the people was bound to have disastrous reactions on the orderly progress of the country.

Sir Homi said that the issues before the property owners were bound up with the larger problem of the appalling shortage of accommodation in all urban areas. A generation ago buildings seemed to go up as ast as the city was developing. The present position was completely different. He added humourously: "Nowadays the quest for a decent living is even more difficult than the search for a suitable wife. It is only the fortunate few who can manage to secure both."

FEW NEW BUILDINGS

The reasons for the present state of affairs were not far to seek, continued Sir Homi. The war had attracted a large number of people to the cities. The drift to the urban areas was further aggravated by a large influx of displaced persons. At the same time there was little progress in building activity. In 1939 the number of premises on the register of the Bombay Municipality was about 48,000. In 1951 there was an increase of only 5,000 and the gulf between supply and demand had widened a great deal.

The president of the conference stressed that this position could be remedied only by the joint efforts of Government and public bodies, co-operative housing societies, industrial employers and private enterprises.

Referring to the activities of the Housing Board created by the Bombay Government, he said that so far it had done nothing more than renovating a few of the military hutments. So far as new accommodation was concerned the Board had set up a few tenements at a cost which placed them beyond the reach of most of those for whom they were intended.

CO-OP. HOUSING

The record of the Co-operative Housing Societies was not too impressive either, continued Sir Homi. While their number increased, the houses built were few. Enthusiasm seemed to have vanished at the first sign of practical difficulties in the way of construction, namely, the scarcity and mounting costs of labour and building materials. Government's promised support was lacking, with the result that the programme remained largely on paper.

In case of the industrial employers, their progress was hampered by a variety of factors like the increasing burdens thrown on industry, the recession which had set in a few years ago and which still persisted and the growing difficulties of financing new projects.

Referring to the private owner Sir Homi said that "the injustice and indifference with which he had been treated had turned him into a sick man and it was therefore necessary to restore him to health. This was in fact the aim of the conference.

Sir Homi then proceeded to catalogue the grievances of the private property owners. Since 1939, rents had been pegged to a level which happened to be the lowest of the decade, and had been kept frozen ever since. Meanwhile the prices of commodities had registered an abnormal increase. All sorts of other restrictions had been imposed which had operated harshly in various ways.

DISCRIMINATION

The Chief Minister had recently expressed his willingness to receive suggestions for the improvement of the Accommodation Control Department and he hoped that the private owners through their associations would avail themselves of the opportunity and put up practical proposals for mitigating the hardships and anomalies which had been found to exist.

Sir Homi further pointed out that while the private owner had been controlled in the matter of the return of his investment, the Government, the Municipality and public bodies like the Port Trust had not been subjected to the operation of the Act and had availed themselves of the exemption to increase the rents of their properties from time to time. It was difficiult to understand the reasons for this differentiation, except on the supposition that under modern forms of Government the privileges of the people seemed to keep on contracting while the powers of the Government and public bodies went on expanding.

Comparing the position of other States in India with regard to rent increase Sir Homi pointed out that in Bengal rents had been allowed to be increased by ten per cent over those prevalent in December 1941 and in Uttar Pradesh by 25 per cent over those obtaining in 1947. In Delhi also similar concessions had been given varying with the value of the premises. The case for giving relief to the landlord in Bombay had thus become more insistent than ever.

FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sir Homi further pointed out that the draft outline of the Five-Year Plan issued in 1951 suggested various measures for stimulating building activity, including exemption from the General Municipal Tax and the Urban Immovable Property Tax for a fixed period of years. He hoped that these suggestions would be implemented at an early date.

He felt that this would provide an incentive which was badly needed. He further urged some relief being urgently given in respect of existing properties where it was shown that the income, or part of the income would be used for building new houses or carrying out repairs to old ones. If the Rent Act were so revised, it might be reasonably expected that housing conditions would improve with resultant benefits to landlords and tenants.

Sir Homi said that this was a favourable moment for owners associations to get busy and press their claims. He urged they should submit a well-considered representation to Government and request them to receive a deputation in support of it. Rightly approached, he felt that Government would hardly deny an opportunity to the Associations to present their view-point before they make up their minds with regard to the Bill to be presented to the State Leigslature.

USE OF RENT ACT

Welcoming those present Mr. L. S. Dabholkar Chairman of the Reception Committee, agreed that there were no two opinions on the desirability of continuing the Rent Act, but surely there was much disagreement about the details—the actual way in which it should be framed.

The Government had repeatedly turned down their requests to grant suitable increase in rents and to reduce the rigour of many of the provisions of the Act. He hoped that at least this time when they had a fresh opportunity to study the subject they would not allow sympathy to run counter to their judgment.

Mr. Dabholkar complained that taxation in the suburbs of Bombay had been heavy in its incidence and sudden in its imposition, and all for the imaginary benefits of a merger with the city. Water remained scarce as ever and sanitary arrangements were old and primitive. The Bombay Municipality only kept them on promises of such services in future but collected the taxes here and now.

Mr. Dabholkar regretted the growing conflict between tenants and property owners. The property owner was condemned on suspicion on "a priori" reasoning. Inherently there could not be a conflict in their interests. They were not two rigid classes. It was therefore possible to bridge the gulf between the two.

The proceedings of the conference began with the singing of the National Anthem and the reading of messages received from a number of persons including several Union and State Ministers, wishing success to the conference.

At the end of the President's speech the conference proceeded with its work of the appointment of a Subjects Committee. The resolutions framed by this Committee will be put before the conference at its second day's session on Sunday morning.

Dr. Kumarappa On Weavers Of Mill Cloth

PATNA, March 14 (PTI):

DR. J. C. KUMARAPPA, the well-known Gandhian economist told a public meeting here yesterday that Sarvodaya was not a set form of work but an outlook and approach to life which could be practised in minutest daily routine.

Mill production was based upon exploitation of labour and their regimentation and, therefore, though the goods were cheap there was exploitation of fellow brethren in the use of such articles.

Dr. Kumarappa, who was addressing a public meeting at the Gait public library in Gardanibagh near here said that khadi and such other village products were based upon providing living and just income to the producers and, therefore, it represented no exploitation. Thus those who wore mill cloth or patronised mill products to the exclusion of the products of the humble cottages were on the side of exploiters, capitalists and imperialists whatever their profession otherwise might be.

Dr. Kumarappa, therefore, asked the people to adopt khadi and village products even at the cost of certain conveniences and sacrifice. Otherwise they being themselves exploiters had no right to complain of exploitation.

Dr. Kumarappa wanted that the difference between brain and hand should be obliterated for the sake of mankind. In Soviet Russia, he said, there was no such discrimination and a skilled worker, whether he was a cobbler or a college professor got the same wage and respect. The price structure in the Soviet Union also sharply contrasted with those of the capitalist countries bringing into old belief the difference between social welfare and exploitation. In Soviet Union the price structure was high, which ensured adequate income to the labourers and the producers where as in capitalist countries it was low which meant mass exploitation.

CONGRESS M.L.A. UNSEATED

INDORE, March 14 (PTI): An election tribunal of Madhya Bharat held void the election of Mr. Sitaram Tatke (Congress) to the Madhya Bharat State Assembly from Guna constituency on the ground that the returning officer of the constituency rejected improperly the nomination papers of Mr. Doulatram, an Independent candidate.

REORIENTATION OF HEALTH SERVICE

Amrit Kaur's Call To Youth For Service

AGRA, March 14.

RAJKUMARI Amrit Kaur, Central Health Minister today urged a reorientation of the outlook towards the development of India's National Health Service, as well as reorganisation of Government effort in that connection.

In an address at the annual prize distribution day of the Medical College at Agra, the Health Minister said that one of the primary needs in such a programme of action was the preparation of the future doctor for the new duties he should perform.

She referred to the training in health services and said that demand was more towards more gainful fields as orthopaedic, thoraic or plastic surgery than for medicine. The demand for such subjects as maternal and child health, bacteriology, anatomy, physiology, pharmacology and pathology was much less.

From the point of view of promoting medical education on sound lines in our country, she said, "and from that of developing our health services, the need for drawing more people into these subjects is both urgent and important. A readjustment of prospects and of emoluments is, of course necessary as an essential part of any scheme to improve the existing state of affairs.

STANDARDS LOW

On medical education standards seem to be on the downward grade. It was perhaps bound to be so in what may be termed an interim stage. Nevertheless it is good to be alive to the situation and not to take any steps which may lead to our laying today a wrong foundation for future development.

The needs and the demands now for proper health services to the rural areas, in particular, are insistent said Amrit Kaur. There is a tendency for the politician to meet this demand by what appears to be the easiest method.

Strong pleas are made for resort to Ayurveda. The protagonists of Homoeopathy claim that theirs is a cheap method and therefore wholly suited to the needs of a poor country. There are Ministers who are anxious to put into the field practitioners who have had a two or three years training.

Why should we give to the rural areas something less good than what we give to the cities she asked.

IMPROVING IT

The Central Government hopes to make its own substantial contribution towards an improvement of standard in both undergraduate and postgraduate medical education. I may mention that the establishment of such standards is not merely a question of money. What those standards should be is a subject of intense study in Western countries because the authorities in those countries are convinced that extensive changes are necessary.

While we can profit considerably from the experimental studies that are in progress elsewhere, we must eventually work out our own standards in the light of our needs for the present and the immediate foreseeable future.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE

The best way to eliminate quackery is for young doctors to offer their services to their State Governments for a couple of years or so. They must be pioneers, willing to go out into remote areas to serve the masses with a missionary zeal for their people as well as for their science.

"Is it too much to ask this of the medical youth of India? I am sure that if such an offer were to come, the Governments would welcome it and they would give you a living wage and the facilities needed for the service you would render. Two years of service to your country is not too much to give when that country is languishing for it. It would be a terrible indictment of us if future generations were to accuse us of not coming to the country's aid in the hour of her need."

SHOLAPUR 'A' MILL

Plea For Early Resumption

SHOLAPUR, March 14 (PTI): Mr. S. G. Athavale, General Secretary of the Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh, Sholapur has addressed a communication to the Union Minister for Industry and Commerce urging him to "find out ways of immediately restarting the now closed "A" mills of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Sholapur and also to start the night shift in the "B" mills in the same concern."

The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Sholapur is at present run by the Government.

Polish Pilot Was Bribed To Bring MIG Fighter

NEW YORK, March 14 (Reuter): The New York Daily News said today that "patriotic Americans arranged the virtual theft" of the MIG-15 fighter plane which landed in Denmark a few days ago from Poland.

This newspaper said the Polish pilot had been bribed to bring the plane from behind the iron curtain in an operation which took ten months of planning.

Previous attempts had been made to steal a MIG, the news said, and at least two men were caught and killed.

The United States Government had nothing to do with the scheme, the newspaper emphasised.

Ex-Governor Did It

NEW YORK, March 14 (Reuter).

A former Governor of Maryland said near here that Americans planned and financed the "removal" of the Polish MIG 15 jet fighter which landed on a Danish island last week.

Mr. William Preston Lane (Jr.) said at Hagerstown (Maryland) that he and "several other" Americans put up the money for the scheme to snatch the Soviet-built jet fighter and its secrets from behind the iron curtain.

He said the scheme was engineered by Col. Julius Amoss, former Chief of the Eastern European Division of the office of Strategic Services.

Inquiry Into Retrenchment

CALCUTTA, March 14 (PTI): The Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy told a ten-man deputation of the United Anti-Retrenchment Committee here today that the State Government had no power to ask any industry to stop retrenchment. The Committee is constituted of representatives of various Leftist parties.

He however, agreed to consider the question of setting up a tripartite committee to investigate the cases of retrenchment and suggest ways and means by which it could be avoided.

The deputation was led by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Vad 30 2009.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 28 1372.
Parsi: Meher 15 1322.
Sunrise: 6-48 a.m.,
Sunset: 6-49 p.m.
Hightide: 11-58,
Lowtide: 05-40, 17-50

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: Annual Convocation at 5 p.m. at Institute's premises at Matunga. Shri Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Law and Education will preside and deliver the Convocation address.

PROPERTY OWNERS' CONFERENCE: Second day's session at Sunderabai Hall at 10-45 a.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Day, 6 p.m. at Sangam premises, Pioneer School Building, Telang Road.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ: Lakharchana and Ram Navami inauguration by Sri. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee at 7-00 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "The Path of Love" at 6-15 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra Service in English by Dr. Trivikram on: "Fallacies in Shankara's Arguments." at Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SWAYAM SEVADAL: Fifteenth Annual General Meeting of the Sevadal at 10-0 a.m. at 46, Churchgate Street, 2nd. Floor.

Hail Storm In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 14 (PTI).

The following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday.

Summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hours IST:

Thundershowers have occurred locally in Assam and North Bihar. A few thundershowers have also occurred in West Bengal, north coastal Orissa and north-east Uttar Pradesh. Hailstorms were reported from a few stations in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal and North Bihar. Weather remained dry elsewhere over the country.

Day temperatures fell by 4 degrees to 6 degrees fahrenheit over south-west Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, east Madhya Bharat and north-west Madhya Pradesh. They were markedly above normal in Chota Nagpur and adjoining parts of Bihar and Orissa, south-east Uttar Pradesh and north-east Madhya Pradesh and east Vindhya Pradesh.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening: Rain or thundershowers will occur locally in Upper Assam and at a few stations in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and extreme south peninsula. Weather will remain dry over the rest of the country.

Day temperatures are likely to rise slightly in north-west India. They will also continue markedly above normal in Chota Nagpur, south-east Uttar Pradesh and north-east Madhya Pradesh.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hours IST on 14-3-1953:—

Ahmedabad	98	67	0	0—	0.1
BOMBAY	90	74	0	0	0
Cherrapunji	68	52	0.8	7.5+	6.6
Hyderabad	101	70	0	0—	0.2
Jabalpur	98	56	0	0—	0.3
Jamshedpur	104	71	0	0—	0.3
Kanpur	95	64	0	0—	0.2
Mahabaleshwar	88	67	0	0—	0.1
Mangalore	89	80	0	0	0
Poona	101	66	0	0	0
Sholapur	104	73	0	0—	0.1
Simla	57	47	0	0.1—	1.1
Surat	99	70	0	0	0

Hailstorm Hits Tezpur

TEZPUR, March 14 (PTI): A severe hailstorm followed by heavy rains passed over Tezpur subdivision last night.

Reports of considerable damage to thatched houses and uprooting of trees have been received here. There was, however, no loss of life. Tea gardens also sustained damages.

Thunderstorm In Gauhati

GALE BLOWS AWAY ROOFS

GAUHATI, March 14 (PTI): Thatched roofs of many houses were blown away and trees uprooted when a thunderstorm accompanied by a shrieking gale swept over Gauhati and suburbs last night. The storm accompanied by heavy downpour lasted for two hours from 10-30 p.m.

The whole town was plunged in darkness as the street lights were put out. Telegraph and telephone posts were twisted in some places, and overhead wires snapped, disrupting communication.

Telegraph communication between Assam and the rest of India was also dislocated.

Hunger-Striker In Hospital

GWALIOR, March 13 (PTI):—Mr. A. K. Majumdar, Office Secretary of the Gwalior Sugar Mill Workers' Union (Communist), who has been on hunger-strike for a fortnight to press the workers demands for three months' bonus was removed to the Government hospital at Gwalior from Dabra, site of the mill about 30 miles south of Gwalior.

Tornado Hits Hamlet: 3 Dead

HASKEL (Texas), March 14 (UPI-AFP): Three persons were killed and two houses completely wrecked when a tornado hit a small hamlet in Texas last night.

Tribes Advisory Council

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With the nomination of Acharya S. R. Bhise and Shri Dahyabhai J. Naik by the Governor, the constitution of the 20-member Advisory Council for the State of Bombay has been completed.

Under the Bombay Tribes Advisory Council Rules, the Governor is to nominate two members on the Council who, in his opinion, have special knowledge and experience of the needs of the scheduled tribes or the scheduled areas.

Fifteen members on the Council have already been elected by the State Legislative Assembly from amongst the elected representatives of the scheduled tribes in the Assembly. They are Shri Amrita Ragho Pawar, Shri Anant Lahanu Jadhav, Shri Dongar Rama More, Shri Vanmali Tangania Chaudhari, Shri Madhubhai Jaysinh Patel, Shri Manohar Kushaba Padir, Shri Mohan Narsi, Shri Bhaijibhai Garbadbhai Tadvi, Shri Tarsinh Motisinh Bhabhor, Shri Jaysingh Mansingh Solanki, Shri Khemji Rupaji Garasia, Shri Gama Fata Vasia, Shri Tukaram Huraji Gavit, Shri Jalamkha Sandebajkha Tadvi and Shri Gopala Shrawana Bhangare.

Under the rules, the Minister in charge of the Backward Class Department is ex-officio Chairman, Deputy Minister to that Minister is ex-officio Vice-Chairman and the Director of Backward Class Welfare ex-officio is member and secretary of the Council.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 metres.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Leelavati G Mehta, G songs, 08-15 Shamala Mazgaonkar, kh. Triveni, 11-45 N Chikhalikar, shudh sarang, 12-15 For women G, 13-10 R Narain; sarangi, 13-40 Concert. 16-30 President's Awards for music (Delhi relay), 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Leelavati V Mehta, G songs, 18-30 Shamala Mazgaonkar, multani, 19-00 R Narain, sarangi, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 N Chikliker, maudkhamaj, 20-45 Leelavati G Mehta, G songs, 21-15 Gangabai Subramaniam, K music, 21-15 Our guest tonight, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Fairly composers.

VARIATIONS 353m.

07-30 Margal prabhat, 08-00 A Bux, sarangi, 08-45 Pramilabai, bhavgeet, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 S S Zarrin N party, ghazals, 12-30 A Bux, sarangi, 13-00 Pramila Bai, Pad. 13-30 S S Zarrin Party, ghazals, 13-50 N Ahamad, barwa. 17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K, 19-30 S S Zarin party, ghazals, 20-15 Pramilabai, bhavgeet, 20-30 A Jafri, U talk on Hyderabad, 20-45 Konkani prog. 21-30 Poets' gathering.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—07-45 Tribute, 08-15 J Tambe, allaya bilawal, 09-00 J Tambe, vocal, 09-15 Recital (Delhi relay), 10-00 for children G, 16-30 President's awards for music (Delhi relay), 18-00 Nirmala C Joshi, geet, 18-10 Nirmala C Joshi, geets, 18-20 S Jandya, folk songs, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Preeti geets (Ahm.), 19-00 J Tambe, marwa, 19-15 S Pandya, bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Phool chaab (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 J Tambe, nayaki kannada, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 S Vaze, cl. vocal, 21-15 S Pandya, bhajans, 21-30 R Joshi, 'grav gaurav', G play.

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Penfriends Corner, 9-00 Choice of People, 19-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Prog., 11-45 Hindi Prog., 12 noon Down Harmony Lane, 12-15 p.m. News from Ceylon, 12-45 Album of Familiar Favourites, 5-00 Hindi Prog., 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Prog., 6-45 Hindi Prog., 7-00 Swing & Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Mr. Quiz, 7-30 I hear Southland Singing, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports 16-45 India vs W. Indies show, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerts, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here

EASTERN SERVICE, 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-30 Music, 19-55 For youngsters 20-15 for Pak. 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Honouring Musicians: AIR Commentary

At 4-30 p.m. on Sunday, March 15, All India Radio, Bombay, will relay from Delhi an eye-witness account of a function at Rashtrapati Bhavan when the President will honour four distinguished musicians with Annual Awards of Music. This can be heard on 243.9 and 31.41 metres.

At 7-30 p.m. the same day, Shri B. S. Hirey, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, Government of Bombay, will broadcast a talk in English on the "Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation", which can be heard on 243.9. 31.41 353 and 61-98 metres.

At 9-45 p.m. the same day will be broadcast an interview in English with Dr. Bernhard Rensch, Director of the Zoological Department, University of Munster, West Germany. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres

KAVI SAMMELAN

On Sunday, March 15, between 9-30 and 11-30 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a Marathi and Gujarati 'Kavi Sammelan' programme in the presence of an invited audience. The programme will be inaugurated by Prof. Ramnarain Pathak. The participating poets among others will be Shri H. G. Salgarkar alias Kavi Kurjavihari, Shri Y. D. Pendharkar alias Kavi Yeshwant, Shri Umashankar Joshi and Shri Bhanushankar Vyas Badarayan.

The programme can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

Miss Contractor

Miss. Navajbai Contractor

PORTRAIT UNVEILED

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, Sri Mangaldas Pakvasa, ex-Governor of Madhya Pradesh unveiled an oil painting of Miss Navajbai Contractor, B.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, who was the Principal of the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School for 42 years.

She was a fellow of the Bombay University for many years, and was also a Member of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality. She has travelled extensively in Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan to study methods of education. She is an eminent educationist.

In initiating the proceedings Mrs. Sulochana Mody, M.A., J.P., a past student of the school paid glowing tribute to the efficiency and discipline maintained by Miss Contractor, during whose tenure three generations of students had passed. The President, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar, eulogised the life-long and meritorious services rendered by Miss Contractor to the cause of education in general and to the school in particular.

Sri Mangaldas Pakvasa next unveiled the portrait and said that she had identified herself with the school and by her selfless work has set a model to the rising generation. On being requested Miss Contractor made a suitable reply.

A vote of thanks terminated the function.

50 PER CENT INCREASE IN WHEAT YIELD

Rust-Resisting Variety

BOMBAY, Saturday: The new variety of rust-resisting wheat seed, introduced in the Sabarkantha Project Area, has shown encouraging results. Sixty-four Bengal maunds of seed of this variety were used for rabi sowing and the wheat crop that stands today in the fields is very healthy. Crop cutting experiments indicate 50 per cent increase in yield as a result of this seed. In the next sowing season, this variety of wheat seed is proposed to be sown in all the wheat-growing villages of the Community Project Area.

TURKISH DELEGATION

BOMBAY, Saturday: The 13-member Turkish Parliamentary Delegation, led by Mr. Haluk Saman, now on a visit to India, will arrive in Bombay at 12-30 p.m. on March 25.

Besides the leader, Mr. Haluk Saman (Deputy of Basra), the delegation consists of Mr. Nail Geveci (Deputy of Aydin), Mr. Mufit Erkuyumcu (Deputy of Balikesir), Mr. Nusret Kiriscioglu (Deputy of Canakkale), Mr. Smih Inal (Deputy of Gazianteb), Mr. Halil Atalay (Deputy of Icel), Mr. Salih Fuad Kececi (Deputy of Istanbul), Mr. Behzat Bilgin (Deputy of Izmir), Mr. Emin Develioglu (Deputy of Kyseri). Mr. Tarik Kozbek (Deputy of Konya), Mr. Hamdi Dayi (Deputy of Mus), Mr. Niyazi Unal Alcili (Deputy of Yozgad). and Mr. Avni Yurdabayrak (Deputy of Zonguldak).

The delegation will stay in the city for three days and leave for Delhi on the morning of March 28.

Bombay State Pavilion At Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State Pavilion at the Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition now being held at New Delhi has a wide range of interesting exhibits from Bombay State to show.

The remarkable growth of industries in the State along with the development of railways has been competently brought out in six large maps specially prepared for the exhibition. The part played by the railways in helping the transition from handicraft to machine industry, and from isolated rural self-sufficiency to inter-dependent urbanisation through industrialisation has been effectively indicated.

The main features of eight selected industries of the State today have been portrayed in pictorial charts, indicating such data as the number of units, the extent of capital and labour employed, the wages paid, the value of direct and indirect raw materials used, the value of finish articles, the amount of horse power used, etc., etc.

Against the background of this rapid pace of industrialisation is set the human element, responsible for turning out handicrafts of a myriad varieties, such as hand-woven cloths, brass and copper articles, cotton and silk prints, carved sandalwood statuettes, jewellery boxes etc.

The role of nationalised road transport has been effectively depicted by showing the remarkable growth of State Transport in this State.

According to visitors, the Bombay State Pavilion is one of the highlights of the Railway Centenary Exhibition and every student of the industrial progress of this State should make a point of paying a visit to it.

Annapoorna Dining Car

NEW DELHI, March 14 (PTI): Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Railway Minister will declare open the Annapoorna railway dining car at the Railway Centenary Exhibition here tomorrow.

Built at the Western Railway workshops at the suggestion of the All-India Women's Food Council, the self-contained cafeterial dining car will serve cheap and nutritious meals to railway passengers, especially those travelling by the third class, for whom no satisfactory and cheap food arrangements exist at present.

To begin with, the dining car will run between Delhi and Dehra Dun.

Film Journalists' Condolence For Clare Mendonca

BOMBAY, Saturday: Film journalists of Bombay, at a meeting yesterday, expressed their "profound sense of sorrow and grief at the sudden death of Miss Clare Mendonca, screen editor of the "Times of India".

The meeting in a resolution, said "Miss Mendonca's death leaves a void which is hard to bridge." "Always constructive in her suggestions, she ever placed the interests of the profession and the industry in the forefront." it added.

Late Khansaheb Amanali Khan

A condolence meeting will be held at the Gujrat Forbes Hall at 6 p.m. to mourn the death of Khansaheb Amanali Khan.

Dr. D. G. Vyas will preside.

Development Plan For Bombay

Large Allotments For Irrigation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE total estimated cost of the Bombay State Development Programme in the Five-Year Plan is Rs. 146 crores.

Out of this total amount of Rs. 146 crores, Rs. 28.71 crores will be spent on Agriculture and Community Development, Rs. 33.12 crores on Major Irrigation and Power Projects, Rs. 67.17 crores on social services like Education, Medical Aid, Public Health, Housing, Labour and Labour Welfare and Backward Class Welfare, Rs. 13.88 crores on Transport and Rs. 3.53 crores on Cottage and other Industries.

The amount of Rs. 146 crores is allocated under the several heads of development as follows:

Agriculture (Rs. 17.48 crores); Veterinary and Animal Husbandry (Rs. 1.66 crores); Dairying and Milk Supply (Rs. 6.02 crores); Forests (Rs. 0.83 crores); Co-operation (1.23 crores); Fisheries (Rs. 0.16 crores); Rural Development (Rs. 1.31 crores); Irrigation Projects (Rs. 22.69 crores); Power Projects (Rs. 10.43 crores); Cottage industry (Rs. 1.03 crores); Other industries (Rs. 2.50 crores); Roads (Rs. 11.63 crores); Road Transport (Rs. 2.00 crores); Ports and Harbours (Rs. 0.25 crores); Education (Rs. 46.11 crores); Medical (Rs. 5.36 crores); Public Health (Rs. 11.16 crores); Housing (Rs. 0.77 crores); Labour and Labour Welfare (Rs. 1.62 crores); and Amelioration of Backward Classes (Rs. 2.13 crores).

Of the total expenditure of 2,069 crores on the Five Year National Plan for India, the various States are required to spend Rs. 829 crores. Bombay has the leading share of Rs. 146 crores, i.e., 17.6 per cent as against its population and area of a little over of 10 per cent.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A total of Rs. 25.99 crores has been provided in the Five Year Plan for agriculture and livestock development and milk production and supply scheme in Bombay State.

Full attention has been given in the Plan to land development, with special reference to checking of soil erosion and moisture conservation in the State's scarcity-affected tracts. On this score, about a crore of rupees will go for the consolidation of old bunds and assistance to cultivators for building of new bunds in the tracts.

Dry farming methods will be introduced in the areas to cover an area of 1,50,000 acres each year, which is expected to yield 30,000 additional tons of foodgrains at the end of the five-year period. A sum of 1.74 crores of rupees will be spent on reclamation of waste lands in the State during the five years, by eradicating deep-rooted weeds. Nearly 22.6 lakhs of rupees will go for Khar land development.

Rs. 1.55 crores have been provided for increasing irrigation facilities such as lift irrigation, boring work, pumping sets and temporary bandharas. Already about 2.95 lakhs additional acres of land have been brought under irrigation and a target of Rs. 4.45 lakhs is envisaged in the Plan.

Other schemes or improvement of agriculture include compost-making schemes (Rs. 61.75 lakhs), seed schemes (Rs. 40.08 lakhs) and research schemes (Rs. 57.21 lakhs). An additional area of 40 lakh acres has been brought under improved seeds schemes under the Plan.

Apart from expanding the educational facilities available at the three agricultural colleges in the State, the opening of ten new agricultural schools, where young farmers could be given a thorough training in modern methods of farming, is envisaged, bringing the total of such schools in the State to 27.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Over Rs. 33 crores are to be spent on irrigation and power projects. Three major irrigation projects have been taken in hand in Bombay State as a part of the Five-Year Plan. They are: (1) The Gangapur Storage Project, (2) The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project and (3) The

(Continued on Page 17)

TARA SINGH RELEASED

AMRITSAR, March 14 (PTI): Master Tara Singh, President-elect of the Shiromani Akali Dal, was released from the district jail here this evening on a receipt of formal instructions from the Punjam Government.

Ten other Akali leaders, who were arrested on February 24 last, along with Master Tara Singh, were also released. The leaders were arrested for alleged defiance of the ban on public meetings on February 22.

Other Akali workers, who were arrested and convicted subsequently following the launching of an agitation by the Akali Dal here, to protest against the arrests of Master Tara Singh and others were also being released it was officially learnt.

The release followed a compromise reached between the Punjab Government and Akali Dal as a result of which the proposed agitation of the party "to assert their religious right" was called off.

16 Killed In Pak Plane Crash

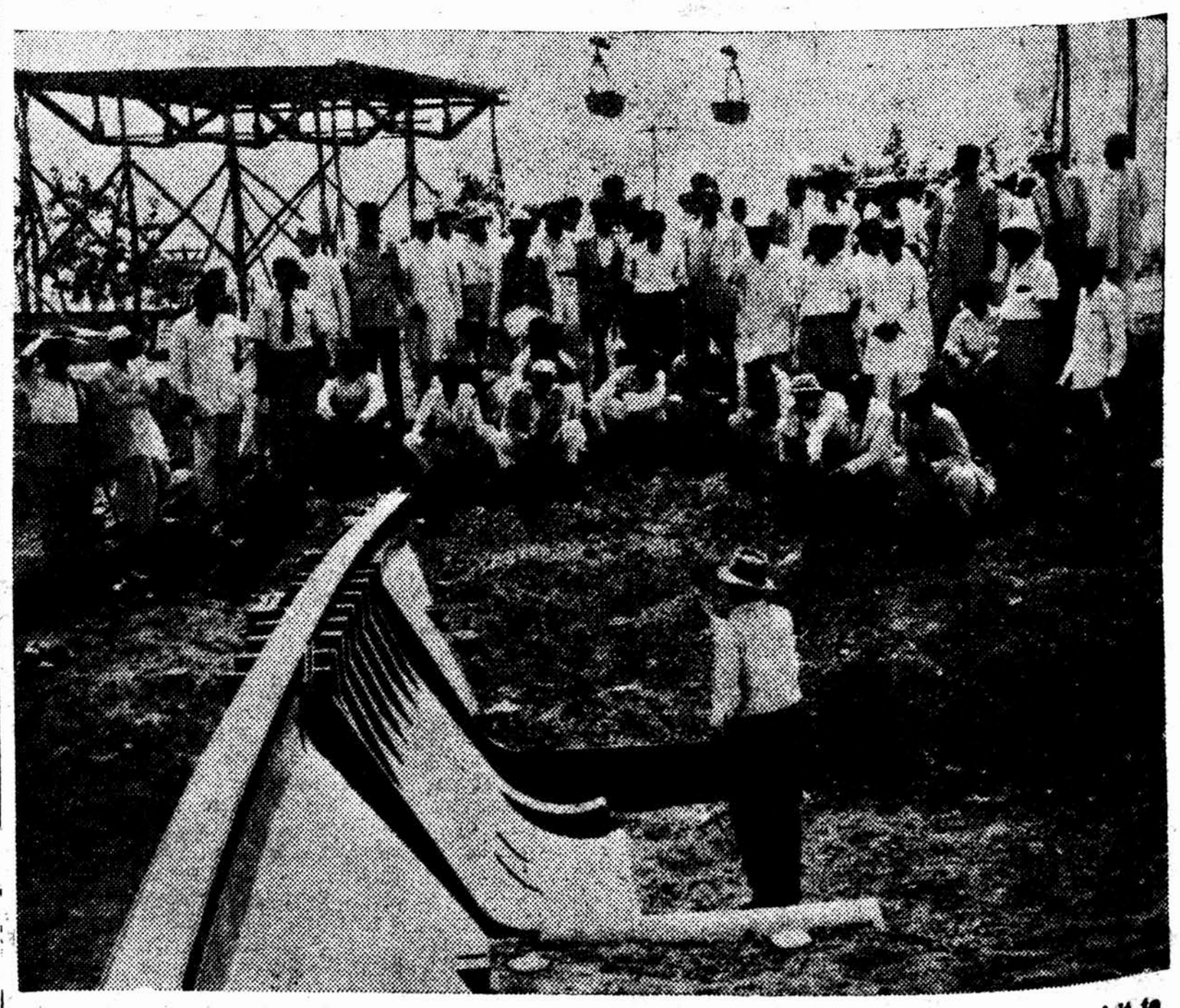
DACCA, March 14 (PTI): All persons on board a Pakistan 'Convair' plane bound for Dacca were killed when it crashed this morning in Tripura State in the Indian territory.

Earlier Report

KARACHI, March 14 (PTI): A Convair Aircraft of the Pakistan airline, Orient Airways was reported missing today between Delhi and Dacca with 16 passengers on board.

The 16 persons on board the plane included eleven passengers and five members of the crew. The passengers were nine Pakistanis, one British and one Indonesian. The Indonesian was believed to be Mr Raden Prajata, Third Secretary at the Indonesian Embassy in Karachi.

CORPORATORS VISIT VAITARNA DAM



Mayor G. N. Desai, Municipal Commissioner Mr. P. R. Naik and about 100 Corporators paid a visit to Vaitarna dam on Friday. The Corporators attentively listen to the explanation about the model.

Armistice In Korea No Nearer

EDEN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, March 14 (Reuter): Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, said here today he was convinced Britain and the United States "are closer together at this moment than we ever were on the many issues which affect all parts of the world." He was speaking at London airport on his return from his mission with Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Washington.

"I am afraid I cannot report we are nearer to an armistice in Korea", Mr. Eden added referring to United Nations' discussions on Korea.

"It is the same story we had last autumn."

"The Soviet bloc has not come one inch to meeting us."

"I only hope higher policies will prevail both in China and in Russia," he added. "We cannot decide these policies. We can only hope for them."

Mr. Eden said that "in the wider international scene" he had several talks with President Eisenhower and Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State.

Mr. Eden described the improved relations in the Balkans between Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey as "one of the most encouraging features in Europe in the last few months."

"That should tend towards peace," he commented.

Indo-Burma Rice Pact

RANGOON, March 14 (PTI):—India today signed an agreement for the purchase of 150,000 tons of Burma rice on Government to Government basis.

NO CONFIDENCE IN YOSHIDA CABINET

Diet Dissolved: Fresh Elections In April

TOKYO March 14 (Reuter).

THE Japanese Parliament was dissolved tonight after the defeat of Mr. Shigeru Yoshida's Liberal Government on a "no confidence" resolution tabled by the three main Opposition parties.

A general election is expected to be held on April 19 — five months after Mr. Yoshida took charge of Japan's first sovereign Government since the war.

Twenty-two "rebels" quit the Liberal Party just before Prime Minister Yoshida went to the Diet. This left him without a majority in the Lower House, where the Liberals had held 245 of the 466 seats.

Personal rivalries caused the split in the Liberal Party. Voting was: 229 for "no-confidence" resolution; 218 against.

After half an hour's adjournment Mr. Yoshida dissolved the Diet, which was elected in the general election last October.

The three main Opposition parties—Progressive (Right-wing) and the Right and Left-wing Socialists—united to table the "no confidence" motion which accused the Yoshida Government of making no concrete plans for rebuilding Japan as an independent nation and of causing the degeneration of the nation's morale.

Personal challenges to Mr. Yoshida's leadership rather than disagreement on party policy caused the Liberal split.

The rift started on March 2 when nearly forty of Mr. Yoshida's Liberals abstained from voting on an Opposition disciplinary motion against him for calling a Socialist member a blockhead.

Since then the Diet's Punishment Committee has been debating what to do with Mr. Yoshida but has failed to reach agreement.

Anti-Yoshida factions with the Liberal Party gained support until they numbered some 70 dissidents.

Before Parliament met today Mr. Mukichi Miki, 70-year-old leader of the Liberal revolt, announced that 22 Liberals including himself had left the Party and had formed their own party.

Mr. Miki has criticised Mr. Yoshida for being "dictatorial" but has hitherto shown no desire for office.

Another anti-Yoshida faction among the Liberals is led by Mr. Kogzen Korokawa, a former Agricultural Minister.

Jai Prakash To Meet Nehru

ALLAHABAD, March 14 (UPI): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said here today that reports about merger of Praja Socialist Party with the Congress were absolutely baseless. "There is a lot of difference between co-operation and merger", he added.

Shri Jai Prakash passed through Allahabad today on his way to Delhi from Patna. Shri Narain will proceed to Bombay from Delhi on March 19 to attend the meeting of the national executive of the PSP.

Before he leaves Delhi for Bombay, Shri Narain will, it is learnt, meet the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

Shri Narain had a long talk with Acharya Narendra Dev, Socialist leader, at the Moghul Sarai station.

DHEBAR'S TALKS WITH NEHRU

RAJKOT, March 14 (PTI): Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra told PTI today that during his recent visit to Delhi he had discussions with Prime Minister Nehru on his continuing ill-health and consequent desire to be relieved from the burden of the prime ministership of the state.

Dewan Chamanlal Returns

NEW DELHI, March 14 (UPI): Dewan Chamanlal, M.P. returned today from Nairobi where he had gone to defend Jomo Kenyatta, the East African Tribal leader.

American Editor On Need For

India Campaign In U. S.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Robert W. Akers, an American newspaper editor, now on a lecture tour of India strongly pleaded here today for a full-fledged "India Campaign" in the United States by the Indian Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Akers told reporters that such a campaign would pay India high political dividends. The information available about India to American newspapers at present was inadequate. He thought that thousands would queue up in the United States to see Indian information films, if they were well produced.

At present the American newspapers were receiving a monthly information magazine from India's Washington Embassy, but the information available from that, according to him, was inadequate and did not cover all the aspects of political and cultural developments.

Mr. Akers also suggested that the newspapers publishers should bring pressure on American newsprint consumers, so that a fair quantity of newsprint would be made available for the outside world. Nearly 90 per cent of the world's newsprint produce was now used by American publishers, he said.

He also enlightened the newsmen on the newspaper world in the United States.

KLEMENT GOTTWALD DEAD

President Of Czechoslovakia

SUDDEN END AFTER TWO-DAY ILLNESS

LONDON, March 14 (Reuter).

PRESIDENT Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia died today after a two-day illness, Prague Radio said. He was 56.

Prague radio added that national mourning had been ordered until the day after Mr. Gottwald's funeral.

The announcer's voice shook with emotion as he read the text of the death announcement. It was reported three times at ten minute intervals.

SUCCESSOR

No immediate announcement was made about a possible successor. But a month ago Czech newspapers gave considerable prominence to the Deputy President, Prof. Zdenek Nejedly, on his 75th birthday. Some observers speculated he was being groomed as a possible successor to the President.

He had been President of Czechoslovakia since 1948 succeeding Dr. Eduard Benes soon after the Communists seized power in February that year.

Prague Radio first announced yesterday that he lay suffering from lung inflammation and complications.

AT STALIN'S FUNERAL

His last public appearance was at Stalin's funeral in Moscow on Monday, when he stood with the world's top Communist leaders in Lenin's mausoleum during the funeral orations.

Klement Gottwald

In five bulletins since his illness was first announced Prague Radio described his worsening condition.

A bulletin earlier today said he had been operated on and a blood transfusion had been given.

Life Sketch

Dr. Klement Gottwald was one of the founders of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and led it to power in the 'coup d'etat' of February, 1948.

The son of a Moravian smallholder, he became Premier after the war in May, 1946, under the presidency of Dr. Eduard Benes, one of the founders of the Czechoslovak Republic.

From then he worked—as he had for more than twenty years in the Communist Party—for the coup which was to establish the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia.

His chance came in early 1948. Twelve of the non-Communist Ministers resigned from his Government in protest against Communist infiltration into the police. Action committees throughout the country were mobilised, Communist supporters poured into the streets and with firm control on the secret police, Gottwald formed a predominantly Communist Government.

This opposition had been broken.

In May elections were held with the choice of voting for the Communist Government's list or casting a blank vote.

A week later Dr. Benes, seriously ill, resigned. Gottwald became President, the third in a Republic created out of the First World War. Dr. Benes died four months later.

Clean-shaven with close cropped hair, Dr. Gottwald in conversation was alert, concise and businesslike. He gave the impression of having hosts of facts at his finger tips.

He was born in the little Moravian town of Dedice and at twelve was apprenticed to a carpenter uncle who had a small furniture workshop in Vienna.

HE DESERTED

Four years later he joined the Czech Socialist Youth Party in Austria. He was conscripted into the Austrian Army in 1915 and wounded on the Russian front.

Like any Czechs he deserted toward the end of the war.

Back home he joined the Social Democratic Party being an active member of its left-wing group. When the party split in 1921 he followed the wing which formed the Communist Party.

In 1923 he was editor of the Communist 'Hlas Ludu' in Bratislava. Later he became the editor of the party 'Pravda' there. In 1929 he also took the post of Party General Secretary and entered the National Assembly.

ON TO MOSCOW

After the Munich decision of 1938 and later the Nazi march on Prague, President Benes fled to London and Gottawald made for Moscow.

There, after the Nazi attack on Russia, he broadcast several times a week and edited Czech periodicals. Communists refused to join the Benes Government in London and there was no liaison between them until Dr. Benes went to Moscow to seek a Soviet alliance towards the war's end.

After the liberation, Gottawald became Deputy Prime Minister in his country's first post-war Government. In 1946 elections the Communists received a third of the votes emerging as the strongest single party and the Premiership went to Gottawald.

SOMERSAULT

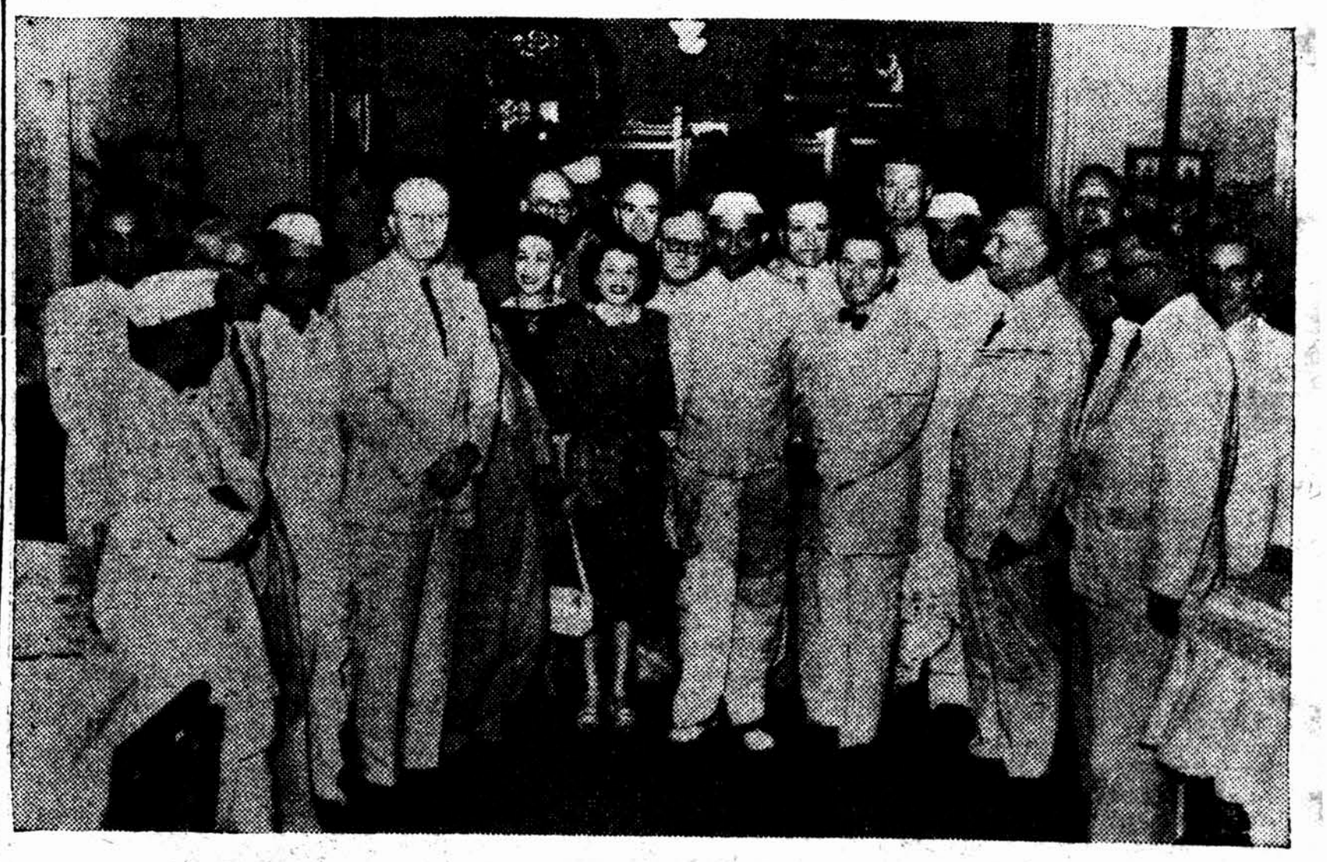
In July, 1947, the Czech Cabinet at which Gottawald presided unanimously accepted an invitation to Paris to attend the Marshall Plan conference.

Three days later the acceptance was withdrawn—and Gottawald hurried to Moscow to sign a long-term trade agreement.

Gottawald was the undisputed Communist leader of Czechoslovakia.

In recent years he created the impression that long experience had somewhat mellowed his radicalism. But his speech and action in enforcing his Communist regime frequently revealed an underlying toughness of character and mind.

Morarji Entertains WHO Visitors



The Chief Minister of Bombay gave a tea party to the members of the W.H.O. and V.S.C. at Council Hall on Saturday evening. Standing beside Shri Morarji is Dr. Levine, the leader of the team.

East Germany's President Ill

BERLIN, March 14 (Reuter):—Rumours persisted here today that the East German President Herr Wilhelm Pieck, has been seriously ill for some time.

Rumours reaching West Berlin said the 77-year-old President is sick, but no one can say how badly.

Unconfirmed reports earlier this month said he was "seriously ill." Others said a chill had caused his retirement from public life.

Herr Pieck has not been seen in public since mid-February. He did not attend the 35th Red Army Day celebrations in East Berlin on February 24. Nor was he among the delegation of eleven which represented East Germany at Stalin's funeral, nor among official mourners at East Berlin ceremonies.

The Czech news agency Ceteka in a message received in London said President Gottwald died without regaining consciousness, in which he lapsed this morning.

Prague Radio announced a Funeral Commission had been appointed, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Antonin Zapotocky.

Jap Ship Sinks In Antarctic

TOKYO, March 14 (Reuter): The 9,329 ton Japanese refrigeration ship 'Settsu Maru' sank in the Antarctic on Friday after springing a leak in the engine room, according to reports received here today from the Japanese whaling fleet. All the crew were picked up by another ship.

GANDHIAN TECHNIQUE INVADES BRITAIN

SALISBURY (England), March 14 (Reuter).

WAR Department police manned specially erected barbed wire barricades today to prevent thirty pacifists staging a demonstration at a Government microbiological research centre at Porton near here.

The barricades were stretched across the road leading to the centre, run by the Ministry of Supply.

The pacifists, members of the Non-Violence Resistance Group, had announced earlier that they would march round what they described as "Britain's germ-warfare research centre" in protest against "the secrecy" surrounding its work.

The Group said they want Britain to abandon military defence in favour of non-violent resistance—"the technique used by Gandhi to free India from British military occupation and also used in Norway against the Nazis and now being used in South Africa against Dr. Malan's race laws."

Defence Science Discussions

PROBLEM OF MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, March 14 (PTI).

THE second conference of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science, which was opened by Prime Minister Nehru on March 2, ended here this morning.

During the fourteen days that the committee was in session, forty-two delegates from seven Commonwealth countries together with observers from Ceylon and the United States held discussions on eight days and visited Indian Science Laboratories on other days.

The discussions, it is learnt, covered a wide range of subjects of common and immediate practical interest to all Commonwealth countries. These included the scientific problem of defence in mountainous country, in conditions of extreme cold and in conditions met with in tropical countries.

JET AIRCRAFT

For example the operation of jet aircraft in the tropics has raised new problems both in the military and civil fields. More information is required on wind conditions in the upper atmosphere and on the effect of higher temperatures on operation.

The operation of shipping in the tropics, again can be made appreciably less expensive through research to reduce the greater corrosion. The Commonwealth countries support each others economics by large shipments of food. The saving of shipping space in an emergency requires more scientific study of methods of reducing the bulk of foods carried.

The conference, it is understood, succeeded in finding a number of items of common interest, in these and other subjects on which collaboration could be arranged.

A meeting of service psychologists held on currently with the main conference discussed the contributions they could make to selection, training and morale. The recommendations made by them, it is considered should strengthen their work and its effects in the future.

Andhra State Bill In July

MADRAS, March 14 (PTI):—Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari presenting the budget estimates of the Madras Government for the next financial year in the State Legislative Council today indicated that the new Andhra State might be expected to come into existence within six months.

He wished most earnestly that the formation of the new State should be over as soon as possible, but "I fear the Central Government will be able to introduce the Andhra State Bill in Parliament only in July," said the Chief Minister.

Lathi Charge In Madura

TRANSPORT STRIKE SEQUEL

MADURA, March 14 (PTI): Police lathi charged to disperse striking transport workers of Madura Meenambikai bus service and their wives at Virudhunagar today, when they picketed and prevented buses from coming out of the shed, according to information reaching here.

Seven persons, including two women were reported injured. It is stated that the police ordered the workers to disperse, but as they persisted in picketing, the police dispersed them with a lathi charge and enabled the buses to proceed.

Five persons, including Mr. Ulaganathan, Virudhunagar Municipal Councillor and former secretary of the union were taken into custody.

About 350 workers of the bus service struck work this morning as their dispute with the management on the question of payment of bonus, uniform allowance and reinstatement of dismissed workers was not settled.

About 37 buses and seven lorries operating long distance services connecting mofussil centres in Madura Ramnad and Tirunelveli districts were affected by the strike

FELLEXIA FANCIED IN AGA KHAN'S CUP

BADSHAHI TIR SHOULD WIN CHAMPAGNE STAKES

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday:

WITH last week's fluent winner, Fermoy, being a probable non-runner in tomorrow's feature, the Aga Khan's Spring Cup, my choice falls on his stable companion, Fellexia, winner of good races over distances last year.

The Parlakimedi owned mare has been sparingly raced during the current season and she has given pleasing displays of late on the track. The Maharaj Pramukh, now at his best is sure to offer stout resistance and Benbow, the recent acquisition of Mr. Jasdanwalla who has also shaped exceedingly well in his preparations, a front-ranker should race with a fair degree of chances during the early stages and may find the heavy impost a stopper at the important end.

The other attraction in the card, the Champagne Stakes appears a race for the layers of odds. Badshahi Tir, Kashmir's bracket comprising of Rising Day and Superbe Rose, Marconi, Play Safe, Princess Dilawar and Blusheon will have their own following and it may be any body's race. Badshahi Tir attracts me most and the speedy filly may hold Superbe Rose.

The following are the probable runners with their riders and my selections:—

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE:5 Furs.

Dilawar (——) 8-12, Bruno (Chavan) 8-12, Rommel (Khade) 8-12, Rangeeli (——) 8-9, Daamini (Packham) 8-9, Juliet (Cracknell E.) 8-9, Quite Fit (Jagdesh) 8-9, Ayesha (Sibbritt, W.) 8-9, Superb Story (Evans) 8-9, Iqbal al Nasser (Kheemsingh) 8-9, Noor (——) 8-9, Maria (Purtusingh) 8-9, Abeeta (Eldin) 8-9, La Ronde (Duffy) 8-9.

ROMMEL — Win
RANGEELI — Next Best
if ab. Iqbal Al Nasser

*

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE: (Div. I)—7 Furs.

Rashtrapati (Damodar) 9-2, Rajguru (—5 Bhosle) 8-13, Kensington (——) 8-13, Kinder Garden (Medhe G.) 8-13, Mayurdhvaj (—7 P. Mistry) 8-13, Neptune's Daughter (A. Ahmed) 8-12, Mr. Rambler (—7 Guman S.) 8-12, Love's Legend (Khade P.) 8-9, Sweet Caronia (Kheemsingh) 8-7, Rebecca (Antoo) 8-4, Ashraf Kamal (Devaney) 8-2.

KINDER GARDEN — Win
SWEET CORONIA — Next Best
if ab. Ashraf Kamal

*

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE: (Div. III)—7 Furs.

Fowzia (Z. K. Khan) 9-2, Brindia (Khade P.) 9-1, Jahan Ara (Kheemsingh) 8-13, Happy King (——) 8-11, Choppy (—7 Gangaram) 8-11, Lucky Guard (—7 Kader) 8-10, Ali Janab (—5 J. Bhosle) 8-9, Yuvraj (Kassam H.) 8-8, Acha Masala (—3 Kadam) 8-5, Pardesi (Purtusingh) 8-5, Chetna (Damodar) 8-4, Saibala (Devaney) 8-4, Durnev (Kasbekar) 8-3, Rao Padma (—5 Ghaus Khan) 8-2, Lerins (—7 M. Yusuf) 8-3.

CHOPPY — Win
JAHAN ARA — Next Best

*

THE JANJIRA PLATE: 1¼ Miles

Chhoti Begum (Chavan S.) 9-4, Dasturi (—P. Mistry) 9-1, Gaya (Purtu S.) 9-1, Pop (A. Ahmed) 9-1, Count Bobby (Antoo) 7-12, Gorgia (Jagdesh) 9-1, Vir Babruvahan (Kheemsingh) 8-13, Jungle Jim (——) 8-10, Sterling Silver (——) 8-8, Estrellita (Khade P.) 8-6, Sunlight (Devaney) 8-4, Army and Navy (Shiba) 7-8, Noorani (—5 J. Bhosle) 7-6, Gwalior Tiger (Raut) 7-3, Pramod (—5 I. Khan) 7-2, Miss Rutty (Ghaus Khan) 7-0, Nishan (—5 Sk. Ahmed) 7-0

POP — Win
CHHOTI BEGUM — Next Best

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THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES: 7 Furs.

Blusheon (Purtusingh) 9-3, Badshahi Tir (Chavan S.) 9-0, Gold Way (Cracknell E.) 8-12, Rising Day (——) 8-12, Superbe Rose (Evans) 8-9, Play Safe (Damodar) 8-12, Marconi (Khade P.) 8-12, Princess Dilawar (Khemsingh) 8-9, Rangeeli (Packham) 8-4, Noor (——) 8-4.

BADSHAHI TIR — Win
if ab. PLAY SAFE
SUPERBE ROSE — Next Best

*

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP: 1¼ Miles

Benbow (A. Ahmed) 9-8, The Fiddler (Chavan S.) 9-2, Eastern Sea (——) 9-0, Fellexia (Gilmore) 8-9, The Maharaj Pramukh (Kheemsingh) 8-7, Roadborne (Purtusingh) 8-5, Charmed Flight (Evans) 9-2, Fermoy (——) 8-0, Gay Radha (Cracknell E.) 7-9, Aawaz (Packham) 7-8, Samurai (Whiteside, N.) 7-2, Mansoor Beg (Khade P.) 7-2, Paper King (Shiba) 7-2, Sangram (Raut) 7-2.

FELLEXIA — Win
THE MAHARAJ PRAMUKH — Next Best

*

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE: (Div. II)—7 Furs.

Masked Pleasure (—7 Kader) 9-3, Firelight (Kheemsingh) 8-13, Fox Tort (Glimore) 8-12, Kickshaw (—3 R. Bhosle) 8-12, Chandni Raat (Cracknell) 8-9, Rising Day (Evans) 8-5, Nutan Aarti (Eldin) 8-4, Indy (Purtusingh) 8-2, Kirandevi (Whiteside, N.) 8-2, Highball (—Ghaus Khan) 8-2, Botticelli (—7 M. Yusuf), 8-0, Miss Joy (Raut) 7-9, No Argument (Jagdesh) 7-9, Tabriz (Harbutt) 7-9.

FOX TROT — Win
FIRELIGHT — Next Best

*

THE RENALA PLATE: (About) 1½ Miles

Majestic Way (——) 9-4, Imroz (——) 9-3, Thunderer (—7 M. Russi) 9-2, Incitatus (Khade P.) 8-9, Flying Banner (Medhe G.) 8-7, Nazakat (Kheemsingh) 8-6, Bihari (Khalil, B.) 8-3, Star of Mahad (Shiba) 8-1, Oases (Damodar) 8-0, Virvikram (Chavan S.) 8-0, Pick Money (Kasbekar) 7-12, Magna Carta (J. Bhosle) 7-10, Wet Bob (—3 Purshotam) 7-8, Pessimist (I. Khan) 7-7, Masked Lady (Ghaus Khan) 7-6, Carpala (Raut) 7-6, Ballynahinch (Jagdesh) 7-6.

FLYING BANNER — Win
OASES — Next Best

*

THE MUMBRA PLATE: 7 Furs.

Rita's Pet (Ghaus Khan) 9-5, Viveca (Purtusingh) 9-3, Fulhurst (Kheemsingh) 9-2, Fitz Call (Harbutt) 8-12, Revtee (Packham) 8-7, Jack Diamond (Sibbritt, W.) 8-7, Waikiki (Gilmore) 8-6, Sherry (Dinker) 7-12, Golden Orb (——) 8-4, Demaineta (Whiteside, N.) 8-4, Regal Domain (Evans) 7-13, Yaar (Damodar) 7-13, Bright Faith (——) 7-11, Nea Hellas (G. Chavan) 7-7, Well Away (Majid, A.) 7-7, Eastern Queen (——) 7-6.

FULHURST — Win
YAAR — Next Best

*

CHOICE TREBLE
CHOPPY
FLYING BANNER
FULHURST

*

FLUKES
TABRIZ
MASKED LADY

Latest Spurts From Mahaluxmi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the pick of the spurts from Mahaluxmi:—

FULHURST (Kheem) was not unduly extended when negotiating three furlongs in 36½ secs. Likely winner.

GOLDEN ORB (Gangaram) was speedier than INCITATUS (Gilmore) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

Moving well in hand, INDY (Purtu) and PARDESI (Ayub Khan) clocked three furlongs in 39½ secs.

MARIA (Purtu) went very easy and returned 40 secs. for a spin over three furlongs.

WET BOB (Damodar) strode freely over three furlongs and recorded 38 secs.

NAZAKAT (Kheem) was attended by NAAZ (Russi) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

CARPALA (Raut) disposed of PRINCE CHARLES (Cracknell) when out over three furlongs and record 38½ secs.

FLYING BANNER (Medhe) strode like a winner over three furlongs in 36 secs.

ABEETA (Tasi) showed out from GIPSY BILL (Purtu) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

NISAN (RB) covered three furlongs in 39½ secs. Poor.

Sampat Beats Chin Sing

BARODA, March 14 (PTI): The following are the results of the table tennis matches played here this evening between the Hong Kong stars Sih Su Chu and Chung Chin Sing and India's K. Jayant, Dilip Sampat and some local players.

Maharaja Fatehsinhrao Gaekwar and Maharani Shantadevi were present.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Dilip Sampat beat Chung Chin Sin 21-16 19-21 21-17; Sir Su Chu beat Ramesh Dalvi 21-7; Sih Su Chu beat Kalyan Jayant 15-21 21-14 21-18; Chung Chin Sin beat B C Gandhi 21-11; Sih Su Chu beat Chung Chin Sing 21-12 21-8 18-21 21-18.

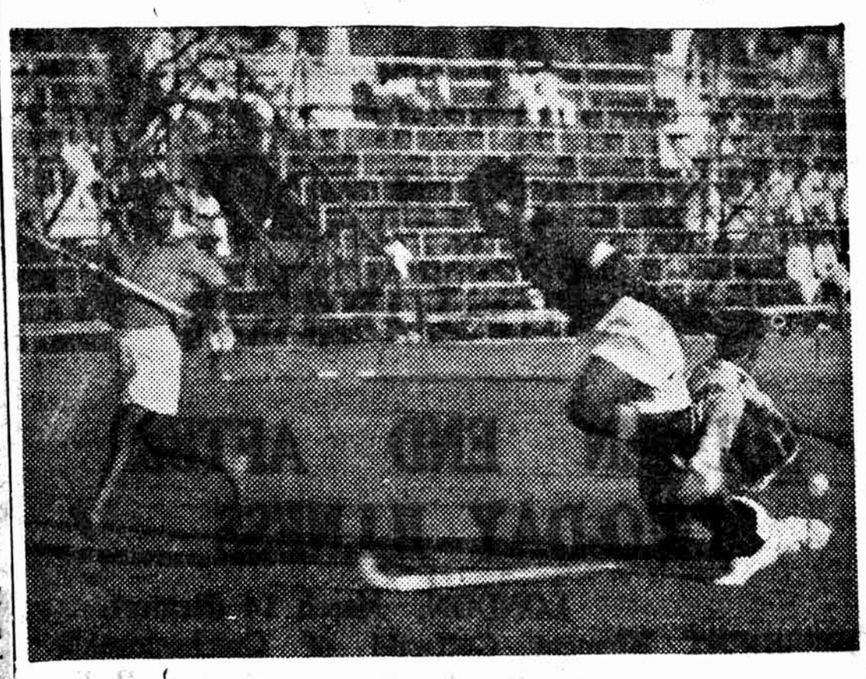
DOUBLES

1. Sih Su Chu and Chung Chin Sing beat K Jayant and Dilip Sampat 21-15 22-20.

MIXED DOUBLES

Sih Su Chu and Miss Roshan Daruwalla beat K Jayant and Miss K Jayant 23-21.

All-India Invitation Hockey



In a goalless encounter the Madhya Bharat Police drew against the Bombay State Police on Saturday. Photo shows M. B. Police goal keeper rush out in time to stop Lazarus from scoring.—Photo: P. S. Fernandes.

Bombay Police Lucky To Earn A Draw

MADHYA BHARAT ON TOP IN INVITATION HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MADHYA Bharat Police failed to arrive at a decision with Bombay State Police in a goalless encounter, in spite of extra time being played in the third round of the Invitation Hockey Tournament played this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground. The replay has been fixed for Monday evening.

Madhya Bharat Police stole honours with a speedy performance made possible by quick short passing and long cross passing by the defence. Rauf was a stalwart as right back, while right half Awasthi kept up an aggressive game, stopping Chavan and Bhim and giving his winger ample support.

Bombay State were slow to combine and when they did, they found that the opposing defence had settled down to a first timing game. And to down their spirits came the sudden injury of Lazarus, their centre forward, who pulled a muscle in the closing period of the first half and was a passenger for the rest of the game and took no part in extra time.

The credit of the Bombay State's clean sheet was due mainly to the wonderful display Jameson gave in the deep defence. Miranda and Agre were stubborn spoilers, but robust towards the end.

Early in the game, Bombay State Police failed to open their account when Lazarus scooped feebly right in front of the goalkeeper. From then on the game took up momentum and the rival defences were on pins.

Madhya Bharat kept up steady pressure, but the Bombay Coppers persisted in keeping their rivals offside. Jameson was first timing the ball beautifully. The State Police were able to make only two dangerous scoring attempts through Lazarus, but these could have been profitable had Lazarus first timed his shots.

Eight minutes before the breather Lazarus, the Bombay centre forward pulled his thigh muscle and left the field for medical attention. He resumed later, but took no active part in the game.

M. B. Police started the second session with two penalty corners, which were dangerously averted. Then came an open chance. Right inner Isaq made a solo attempt, but Mendonca rushed out and smothered him by kneeling on his pads; the rebound travelled to centre forward Moti, but with only Jameson in goal, he shot wide.

The Bombay Police withstood quite a great deal of pressure, but they managed to prevent the opposing forwards from entering their goal area. On the opposite side there was hardly any incident of note and the M. B. custodian had a perfectly quiet time.

Extra time was played as the score board was blank at full time, but sad to say the umpires bungled at this important stage and the obstruction rule was thrown to the winds. However, no score was registered.

The teams were:

Madhya Bharat Police: Abdul Rauf; Awasthi, Munir; Balin, Mishra, Raman; Pawar, Isaq, Moti, Painter, Ragnekar.

Bombay State Police: Mendonca; Kadam, Jameson; Agre, Nagarwalla, Miranda; Salunke, Bhim, Lazarus, Jaywant, Chavan.

Umpires: Stevens and Abrahams.

CCI Billiards

Rafeek Dina Surprises Selvaraj

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A player though young in years, but having plenty of experience of the game, Rafeek Dina scored a sensational victory this evening over the former national billiards champion T. A. Selvaraj to enter the final of the Cricket Club of India Open Billiards Tournament where he meets top-seeded holder of the title Wilson Jones tomorrow evening.

In a low scoring match Dina beat Selvaraj by nearly 200 points, a credit to his perseverance and steady play. There were not many breaks of over thirty by both the cueists, the highest being that of 87 by Selvaraj.

Dina's score of 671 included breaks of 30, 57, 33, 38, 42, 32 and an unfinished one of 32. Selvaraj who had totalled only 481 in the meantime had breaks of 34, 61, 30, 27 and 87 as his principal scoring efforts.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

3-20 p.m. St. Xavier's vs Christ Church (Junior Aga Khan); 4-20 p.m. Western Rly. vs Deccan Blues (Hyderabad); 5-30 p.m. Central Rly. vs Bhawanipore (Calcutta): (Invitation Tourney).

BILLIARDS

Cricket Club of India

6-15 p.m. Wilson Jones vs Rafeek Dina (CCI Open Tournament final).

Dara Singh Draws With King Kong

70,000 Spectators Watch Wrestling Bouts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WELL-NIGH 70,000 spectators jam-packed the Patel Stadium to see King Kong wrestle with Dara Singh in the return engagement in the International American Free Style wrestling this evening, but they had to be content with a draw.

It must be remembered that the mighty King Kong was not easily swayed by enticing moves by Dara Singh and having won his first meeting, he closely watched Dara Singh and wriggled out of many a dangerous situation. In the third round King Kong took a lead and many felt that the fight was on the Hungarians side. King Kong applied a body press, body slam that had Dara on the mat. But tne thrills of the game brought out suspense. In the fifth round Dara Singh turned the tables on King Kong with a Boston crab. The fight ended in a draw.

Another strange verdict came in the fight between Wong Bock Lee and George Zibisko. In the third round both wrestlers rolled out of the proscribed area and were counted out.

Baron Von Heczey proved that his wiles can get the better of a man easily. In the fourth round he used a body throw and a body press with a pins fall to put an end to George Constantine.

There seemed to be a fever of draws. Red Scorpion, the noted guillotine drop man, once more showed his aggressiveness and secured a pin fall in the second round, while George Pencheff levelled the score with a drop kick and body press in the sixth round.

G.E.C. SPORTS MEET

100 meters winner P. B. Palsetia (also the winner of individual championship). D. Mellow 2nd, Sebastian 3rd.

GENERAL ELECTRIC SPORTS MEET

Individual Honours To Palsetia

BOMBAY, Saturday.

More than 100 athletes took part in the various events of the annual sports of the General Electric Company Sports Club held at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground on Saturday. A good holiday crowd mostly of their employees and their guests were present.

Aggregating 18 points, P. B. Palsetia won the individual championship of the men's events. Palsetia's winning events were 100, 200 and 400 metres with second in the broad jump. D'Mello was the runner up with 6 points.

The meet was well organised and the events conducted to time. Though no new meet records were set up, yet the competition was keen in the open events.

May's Challenge Cup for the best all-rounder in cricket went to D. G. Adhikari while the Emery's Challenge Shield for best batsman and bowler was won by Messrs. Sallian and Khadiwalla.

A. S. Merchant annexed the Penn's Challenge Cup for Table Tennis while A. Cohen claimed the May's Cup as the best Footballer.

Mr. W. H. Adcock presided and Mrs. A. Welsby gave away the trophies.

Holkar Player Robbed

INDORE, March 14 (PTI): S. B. Dhanwade, Holkar's googly bowler and umpire M. M. Naidu, who is here for the Ranji Trophy match, were victims of theft last night.

The thieves stole all their clothes from Dhanawade's residence, the outhouse of Yeshwant Nivas Palace in front of a police station. Nayudu was staying as Dhanwade's guest.

Senior Division Hockey League

CALCUTTA March 14 (PTI): In the only match of the Senior division hockey league today Mohan Bagan and East Bengal shared points each side scoring once.

The game was played in aid of the Bengal Hockey Association Fund.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Joseph's Night School scored a solitary goal victory over Antonio da Silva in the postponed Junior Aga Khan Hockey match played at the Reclamation early this evening. Colles scored the all-important goal.

HUBLI, March 14 (HS): The weight of the 28-year-old Shri Narayan Achyut Pai, who is on a fast for the realization of a separate linguistic province for Kannad-speaking people since 5th March, has suffered a reduction of about eight pounds, it is understood.

H. D. KAPADIA

PURUSHOTTAM SHIELD CRICKET FINAL

H.D. Kapadia's Grand Century

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A quick and faultless century by H. D. Kapadia enabled the Fort Vijay Cricket Club end the day with 232 runs in their first Innings (40 overs) against Rajasthan Cricket Club in the final of Purushottam Shield Cricket Tournament at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday. Rajasthan were 12 for the loss of a wicket at the stump-drawing time. The match will be resumed on Sunday.

Fort Vijay started shakily and lost two wickets for a total of 68 runs. Vijay Merchant and S. P. Bhatia opened against the attack of Sunderam and Tatnis and Merchant when he seemed well set fell victim to Sunderam at his total of 40 runs. Merchant's 40 was aided by 7 hits to the fence. Kapadia going in after the fall of second wicket gave a magnificent display and playing all round the wicket hit up a quick 102 before he was stumped out. Kapadia's 102 was punctuated by four sixes and 11 boundaries. Kapadia brought their side's total to 214 before he was out and the remaining batsmen failing to give support, the entire team was back to the pavilion for a total of 232 runs for 9 wickets in forty overs. M. K. Iyer was the most successful bowler who took 3 for 29 runs.

In the fifteen minutes time left for the day, Rajasthan scored 12 runs losing a wicket that of Kamat. Tamane was still in with 2 runs. Asher claimed the only wicket.

HOLKAR LEAD IN FIRST INNINGS

INDORE, March 14 (PTI).

COMMENCING their second innings half an hour after lunch, Maharashtra had scored 162 runs for the loss of two wickets at close of play today, the third day of the Ranji Trophy semi final and wiped off their first innings deficit of 138 runs.

Skipper Rege who was unbeaten at close with 63 was lucky to be dropped by Nimbalkar when he scored only 7 runs, while Dani who was also not out with 91 at close was dropped by Hiralal Gaikwad when he was 19.

Without making further mistakes, the pair played cautiously and the first one hour's play realised only forty runs. However, both of them settled soon and started scoring rapidly and tea was taken at the total of 62.

Bahutule who followed his skipper to open their second innings was back in three minutes without breaking his "duck" while Bhosle who came in after the first wicket fall was bowled by the medium pace Nimbalkar at the total of 14.

Between tea and close, Rege and Dani entertained the crowd with elegant strokes and the pair added 100 runs during this period.

Holkar who were 321 for 6 wickets yesterday added 140 runs for the remaining four wickets in as many minutes this morning and gained a first innings lead of 138 runs. A magnificent 153 by former Test player Chandu Rangnekar and his 111-run seventh wicket partnership with the hectic hitter Hiralal Gaikwad were the highlights of the pre-lunch period of the game. Both of them, left-handers were hitting freely all around the wicket and kicked up the total from 318 to 429 in 90 minutes play before Gaikwad was caught behind the wicket off Borde. Gaikwad who made 59 in 85 minutes play hit five boundaries. Kuppu Nayudu who joined Rangnekar returned without scoring. Rangnekar also did not stay long. His innings lasted for 290 minutes during which time he scored 153 runs with the aid of eighteen fours. In spite of the desperate attempts made by the visitors, the last two wickets of Holkar added 40 runs more and their first innings ended at 469. Borde claimed three wickets for 60 runs and Patil and Bhosle took two wickets each conceding 43 and 97 runs.

The scores were:

MAHARASHTRA (First Innings) .. 331

HOLKAR (First Innings) .. 469

MAHARASHTRA (Second Innings): M. R. Rege not out 63; R. G. Bahutule c Nivasarkar b Arjun Naidu 0; R. S. Bhosle b Nimbalkar 5; H. T. Dani not out 91; Extras 3; Total (for 2 wickets) 162.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-14.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Arjun Nayudu 14-6-12-1; Nimbalkar 4-0-14-1; Rangnekar 1-1-0-0; Gaikwad 20-5-57-0; Kuppu Naidu 12-3-36-0; Sarwate 4-0-12-0; Dhanade 5-1-15-0; C. K. Naidu 3-0-13-0.

INDIAN FIELDERS HAVE HARD TIME ON SODDEN FIELD

Ramchand Claims Weekes' Wicket Just Before Lunch

GEORGE TOWN, March 14 (PTI).

West Indies were only 22 runs behind India (262) with six wickets in hand at lunch on the fourth day of the fourth Test against West Indies at the Bourda Cricket Ground here today.

Start of play was delayed by 25 minutes because overnight showers made the outfield sodden. When play was resumed, the fielders slipped constantly, specially in deep position despite luxurious use of sawdust

The spinners, Mankad and Gupte, worried both Weekes and Walcott, who after a few strokes, settled down and moved out to smother the spin and when a loose one came their way, promptly sent it to boundary.

Fifteen minutes before lunch, Ramchand took the new ball and had Weekes declared leg before wicket. Weekes hit 12 fours in 244 minutes stay and the fourth wicket added 130 runs in 153 minutes. When he was 72, Weekes had given a chance which was dropped by Mankad off his own bowling.

The popularity of the Indian team is reflected in the sustained record crowd of nearly 50,000 watching the game again today.

THIRD DAY'S PLAY

West Indies were 68 runs behind with seven first innings wickets in hand at the close of play on the third day of the fourth Test here yesterday.

India were all out yesterday morning for 262 after adding 25 to the overnight score of 237 for nine wickets and West Indies had replied with 194 for three wickets when stumps were drawn

The use of Valentine and Ramadhin by the West Indies at the start of the day's play gave an early indication that it would be a struggle for runs against spin on a responsive pitch. India's last wicket pair batted 10 minutes yesterday morning before Gupte was run out. He was the third batsman to be dismissed in this fashion. Gadkari (50 not out) scored his runs in an hour and eight minutes hitting eight fours.

West Indies lost a wicket in the first over of the innings when Ramchand knocked back Pairaudeau's offstump with only two runs scored. In the absence of Phadkar who has a sprained ankle Hazare opened the attack with Ramchand

Worrell soon got off the mark when he joined Stollmeyer showing good form He hooked and cover-drove Ramchand for fours, but one ball from Mankad broke in sharply and struck his pad put a loud and confident appeal for leg-before was refused.

West Indies scored only 73 runs against the spin attack of Mankad and Gupte between the lunch and tea intervals but a stylish knock of 56 by Worrell and a confident unbeaten 63 by Everton Weekes helped place them in a reasonably sound position by the end of the day. Weekes and Clyde Walcott added 93 runs without being separated for the fourth stand when stumps were drawn.

More than 15,000 people packed like sardines watched the play from the start.

Ultimatum To Landlords

SANGRUR, March 14 (PTI):—The Deputy Commissioner of Sangrur has issued notices to sixty landlords who own more than 30,000 bighas of uncultivated land asking them to undertake within fifteen days cultivation work in their lands failing which they would be leased out.

The lands were lying uncultivated for more than two years and the notices were issued under the Land Utilisation Act.

This is the first reported case of official action under the Act for bringing under cultivation lands lying waste in the State.

JAP. BOXERS ARRIVE

CALCUTTA, March 14 (PTI):—A six man Japanese amateur boxing team arrived here today from Tokyo by air to participate in exhibition bouts in Calcutta and other important cities of the country.

The boxers were accompanied by their manager. They were accorded a hearty welcome at the Dum Dum airport by officials of the Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation.

DALRAY MAY NOT RUN AGAIN

MELBOURNE, March 14 (Reuter): New Zealand's champion race horse, Dalray, winner of the 1952 Melbourne Cup and a number of big races this season, may not be able to run again. He had his third breakdown within a week here today when he staggered past the post in fourth place in the two and a quarter miles Arbine Stakes and collapsed just after his jockey C. N. Williamson had dismounted.

Narriman To Fly To Cairo

GENEVA, March 14 (Reuter):—Gen. Naguib, Egyptian Prime Minister, has informed Princess Narriman that she can return to Egypt "just as soon as she wishes", a reliable Egyptian source here said today.

An Egyptian source added that it was understood Princess Narriman was considering flying back to Cairo next Tuesday.

Princess Narriman issued the following statement through her secretary here this evening:

"The separation has been decided on for a long time and is a personal affair—I repeat a personal affair—without any intervention from my mother or the Egyptian authorities."

Farouk And Baby King

CAIRO, March 14 (Reuter):—The Egyptian newspaper 'Akhbar-el-Yom' today reported that Princess Narriman's mother, Madame Assila Sadek said over the telephone:

"Narriman tried and tried hard to take the baby King with her but Farouk refused. He also refused to divorce her.

"Our next move depends on the Egyptian authorities."

LAHORE CURFEW HOURS RELAXED

AMRITSAR, March 14 (PTI): Curfew hours in Lahore have been further relaxed, according to Radio Pakistan heard here this evening.

The radio said that the Chief Martial Law Administrator had fixed the curfew hours from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. with effect from today.

48 Arrests In Karachi

KARACHI, March 14

Forty-eight persons were arrested here today in connection with anti-Ahmediya agitation bringing the total number arrested to 1,200 since the agitation began here on February 27.

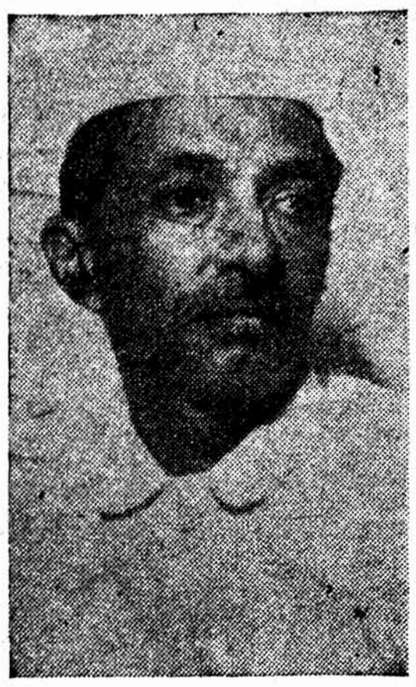
PUBLICITY DEPT. IN LIMELIGHT

Bombay Govt. Plan For Labour Welfare Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay is likely to introduce a legislation in the current session of the legislature to establish a Labour Welfare Board.

Disclosing this in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay, said that the proposed Board which would be a semi-autonomous body would deal with all welfare activities concerning labour.



With the establishment of the Board, he said, all posts of labour welfare officers would be abolished.

The Labour Minister, who was replying to the debate on the cut motion to "discuss the general policy of the Labour Department", referred to the citicism of the opposition on the mounting unemployment situation in the State and said that the problem of unemployment could not be solved by this State alone. It was a problem which could be only tackled on an all-India scale, he added.

He, however, did not agree that unemployment among the industrial labour was on the increase and quoted figures to show that the employment situation in the factories and mills had registered a considerable improvement.

The Labour Minister appealed for the co-operation of all for the successful implementation of the Five-Year Plan, which, he said, would provide greater scope for employment.

Deprecating the tendency of the people to take to manual work, the Labour Minister said that government could not help those who were averse to this type of work.

He denied the charge that Government was not making much use of the Employment exchanges.

Concluding the Labour Minister said that it was not true to say that any kind of partiality had been shown while referring industrial disputes to Adjudication.

The cut motion was defeated.

Speaking on a cut motion on the head "general administration" Mr Naushir Bharucha attacked the Publicity Department of the State which he said was paying greater attention to Ministerial activities. Mr. S. G. Wasty and Mr. Purshotam Patel participated in the debate.

Mr. Homi Talyarkhan, General Secretary of the Congress Legislature Party refuting the charges levelled against the Directorate of Publicity said that they were not borne out by facts. The popularity of the Peoples Raj, a publication issued by the Directorate was increasing so much that its circulation which was daily going up by leaps and bounds had nor reached 40,000. He further said that the paper was not dedicated to ministerial activities but contained good reading matter and studied articles by authorities on various subjects. The Opposition's speeches were also reported in it.

He said that 70 per cent of the films issued by the Directorate were documentaries and the remaining 30 per cent were news reels.

Other States, he said, were spending more on their publicity.

Development Of Cattle Wealth

NEW DELHI, March 14 (PTI): Far reaching measures to develop India's immense cattle potential will be considered at the tenth annual session of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at Poona on Monday and Tuesday.

The meeting will discuss the question of increasing milk supply in rural areas and setting up uniform standards and quality control of milk in India.

Franco-Saar Dispute

SAARBRUECKEN, March 14 (Reuter): France has agreed to let an international court arbitrate in disputes between her and the Saar.

Bevan Reaffirms Faith In Third Bloc Idea

KARACHI, March 14 (Reuter): Mr. Aneurin Bevan, British Labour Party leader, said here today all countries "which are able to exercise their independent opinion "should deplore the United States decision to encourage Marshall Chiang Kai-shek against the main land of China.

Mr. Bevan made this statement while addressing a public meeting on current world affairs here.

Answering a question on the creation of a third bloc he said he believed that peace depended a number of nations outside the Soviet and American blocs expressing their views independently. He said he believed they ought not to allow themselves to be drawn into one or the other of these combinations, otherwise the inevitable result would be war. He said these other nations—outside the U.S. and the Soviet bloc—should exercise restraining influence on both blocs when there were every evidence to show that neither bloc was able to influence the policy of the other.

Andhra State

Nellore As Capital?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 14: THE Government of India is thinking in terms of Nellore as capital of Andhra and Anantapur as the seat of the High Court.

A team of experts including engineers may shortly be sent to appraise the suitability of Nellore, particularly in the matter of water supply.

A definite announcement is expected shortly.

Jagirdar Under Arrest On Dacoity Charge

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR, March 14: A prominent Jagirdar of Bhilwara District is reported to have been arrested by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sri Bakawas Singh, for alleged dacoity in village Subi. It is stated that the Jagirdar after committing the dacoity was absconding and could not be arrested by the police.

One Ladakhan, ring leader of some Multanies, said to have been also involved in the said dacoity, is also reported to have been arrested by the police along with him.

The Superintendent of Police, Udaipur has also arrested about 8 Sansies, belonging to criminal tribes, for a dacoity in Udaipur District. All the property of thefts and dacoity has been recovered from them.

Leading Malayan Terrorist Dead

SINGAPORE, March 14 (PTI): Lau Mah a leading Malayan terrorist—who marched in the London victory parade after the Second World War—has died in a jungle camp of tuberculosis, the Federal Government announced today.

Scout Jamboree Stamps

NEW DELHI, March 14: The Postmaster-General, Mr. H. L. Anthony, has announced that 98,772,000 (3-1/2d.) stamps have been issued to commemorate the Pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree 1952-53. This stamp was placed on sale on the 19th November, 1952.

NIZAMABAD, March 14 (PTI): Two persons were killed and others injured when a lorry carrying a marriage party met with an accident, eight miles from here two days ago. The bride and the bridegroom were, however, unhurt.

In Malan's Land

Anti-Indian Agitation Stirs Anew

JOHANNESBURG, March 14 (Reuter).

The election campaign in South Africa revolving mainly on the apartheid issue is stirring up a new anti-Indian agitation, especially in the Transvaal, writes PTI staff correspondent.

At Standerton a number of African servants have been ordered to stop buying from Indian owned shops and some are said to have been dismissed because they failed to comply with the white employers "regulation."

At Benoni, also in the Transvaal, leaflets have been distributed urging a boycott of Indian shops.

The anti-Indian appeal is alleged to be a deliberate election ruse on the part of the Nationalists to prejudice the voters against the official opposition party—United Party.

NO USE OF BUSES

A recent issue of the Nationalist newspaper of Johannesburg, "Die Transvaler" had demanded that Asiatics and the coloured people should be prohibited from using municipal transport which carries mainly European passengers.

The concession of allowing the Asiatics and the coloured people to travel in buses is one of the few chinks in the apartheid structure in Johannesburg.

A reader of the same Nationalist paper living in Wolmaransstad puts the blame for shortage of water in the dam serving a part of the village on Indians who "take water and waste it."

Even the idea of a Republic within the Commonwealth has come to be described as a "Coolie" Republic, because India is a Republic in the Commonwealth.

NOMINAL SURPLUS IN MADRAS BUDGET

Court Fees Increased

MADRAS, March 14 (PTI).

A nominal surplus of Rs. 20,000 is revealed in the Madras Budget for 1953-54 presented to the State Assembly this evening by the Finance Minister Mr. C. Subramaniam.

Credit is taken for an additional receipt of about Rs. 50 lakhs from a proposed legislation to increase court fees. No other measure of taxation is proposed except the recent revival by the State Government of the sales tax on tobacco which is expected to yield about Rs. 72 lakhs.

Inclusive of the yield from these sources, revenue for the year 1953-54 is estimated at Rs 6,574.71 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 6,574.51 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 20,000.

In view of the impeding formation of Andhra State, provision in the budget for new schemes has been restricted to those which are more or less continuations of existing schemes. The cost of these schemes is estimated at Rs. 65 lakhs.

Presenting the budget the Finance Minister declared: "The impending partition has cast its shadow on us and our objective vision is somewhat blurred. In spite of many divergences, we had maintained in the past, a unity of purpose in all our deliberations, but now the air is charged with doubts, suspicions and irritation." In those "exceptional circumstances", he considered it "prudent" to present the budget for 1953-54 "in a shape which will provoke the least controversy."

He said that demands would not be moved in the Assembly for the full year. After the general discussion a vote on account would be asked for to meet the anticipated expenditure during the first six months of the financial year by which time the new State of Andhra would have statutorily come into being.

The Finance Minister added: "The legislatures constituted for the two new States will thereafter have to consider their respective budgets a fresh."

2 Crore Deficit For Andhra

MADRAS, March 14 (PTI): A "rough and ready" budget estimate for 1953-54 for Telugu and residuary areas of Madras State today shows that Andhra will have a deficit of Rs. 2.03 crores.

A separate volume showing revenue and expenditure estimates has been circulated to members of the Madras Assembly with the budget of the composite State.

The Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam said that the estimates for the whole district of bilingual Bellary have been included under the residuary area.

Revenue for Telugu Districts in 1953-54 is placed at Rs. 2,007 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 280 lakhs. The corresponding figures in the revised estimates for the current year are revenue Rs. 1,954 lakhs, expenditure Rs. 2,461 lakhs, the deficit being Rs. 507 lakhs. The large deficit in the current year is due to large outlay on famine relief measures in Rayalaseema.

Madras State Enterprises Show Profits

MADRAS, March 14 (PTI): All but one of the Madras Government's ten commercial undertakings have ended up the current year with profits according to a memorandum to the State Assembly today along with the budget for 1953-54.

The estimated profits of the nine undertakings total Rs. 12,46,-208. The profit earned by these nine concerns for one year 1953-54 is estimated at Rs. 12,81,651.

The only undertaking to run into a loss is the Government Cinchona Plantations and the quinine factory attached to it.

RUSSIA VETOES CHOICE OF PEARSON

UNITED NATIONS, March 14 (Reuter): Russia last night blocked the Security Council's selection of Mr. Lester Pearson of Canada as the new Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The vote was secret. Nine members voted in favour of Mr. Pearson, the Canadian External Affairs Minister who had been nominated by Denmark.

The Security Council met for three and a half hours before a vote was taken.

When the votes on Mr. Pearson were counted, Professor Bokhari reportedly declared that because the one opposing ballot was written on the coloured paper given to the Big Five Mr. Pearson had been defeated.

PAPERS BURNT

After counting, the ballot papers were taken away and burnt. There was no immediate official indication of the country which abstained on Mr. Pearson though unofficial reports were that it was Lebanon.

VOTE FOR ROMULO

It was believed that the United States was supported in voting for General Romulo by Chile, Columbia, Greece and Nationalist China.

The Soviet Union voted against him and an unconfirmed report was that France also opposed him. The abstentions of General Romulo were reportedly cast by Britain, Denmark, Lebanon and Pakistan.

The Soviet Union alone voted for Mr. Shrezesczewski.

It was learnt that no other candidates were nominated. It had been reported that Russia might propose Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit of India, its "second choice."

Discussions between the Big Five are now expected to centre around an attempt to persuade Russia to change its veto over Mr. Pearson and to abstain if his name is resubmitted.

SUPREME SOVIET TO MEET TODAY

Malenkov's Major Speech Expected

MOSCOW, March 14 (Reuter): About 1300 deputies from all parts of the U.S.S.R. will meet in a palace within the Kremlin fortress on Sunday to ratify the appointment of Mr. Georgi Malenkov as Soviet Prime Minister.

It is thought likely that Mr. Malenkov may take advantage of the occasion to make the second major speech of his new reign.

Ike May Not Cut Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, March 14 (Reuter): The international situation may prevent the Eisenhower Administration from making promised cuts in the foreign aid programme and in other defence spending, officials here believed yesterday.

It may even be forced to increase expenditure before the year is out, they considered.

But a spokesman for the Mutual Security administration said expenditure on the foreign aid programme for the 1954 fiscal year would not be decided until after the North Atlantic Council meeting in Paris on April 23.

TEL AVIV: Israeli Premier, David Ben Gurion stated on Friday "America can only safeguard peace and stability in the Middle East by promoting peace between Israel and her Arab neighbours particularly Egypt".

Bullet-proof Car For Tito

Scotland Yard Takes All Precautions

LONDON, March 14 ((PTI):—Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia who arrives here on his first visit to Britain on Monday will be the most guarded man in this country next week. Strictest security measures to protect him will be taken during his seven-day stay. Marshal Tito will be travelling in a bullet-proof car and will carry out his engagements. He will be accompanied by an armed guard of Scotland Yard special branch officers.

Although the Foreign Office and Admiralty have given details of Tito's visit, a veil of secrecy hangs over the exact times of his day-to-day movements. Even his landing time and place on Monday are not disclosed.

According to an official of the Scotland yard, except for two British News Agencies, facilities will not be provided to news agencies and newspapers to cover Tito's visit.

Authorities do not anticipate any demonstration against Tito, but British Fascists, now called the Union Movement, according to press reports today, are preparing to march to the Yugoslav embassy in London on Monday night.

The Marshal will be met on his arrival by the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden. He will have an audience with the Queen and lunch at Buckingham Palace. Tito will address the inter-parliamentary union on March 19.

PAK-CHINA BARTER

KARACHI, March 14 (PTI):—Pakistan and China signed here this morning an agreement bartering ten thousand metric tons of Pakistani cotton against two lakh tons of Chinese coal.

This is the first regular barter agreement signed between the two countries.

China so far has been buying Pakistani cotton in the open market through normal trade channels.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 14.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

BOMBAY, March 14.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1897-8/1900.

GO ON FIGHTING FOR MAHARASHTRA

Call To Litterateurs

NAGPUR, March 14 (PTI).

DR. S. D. PENDSE, President of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sammelan, called upon Marathi litterateurs today to strive for the attainment of a United Maharashtra without disrupting the cultural unity of the whole nation.

So long as this ideal was not achieved, literary conferences should proclaim the demand time and again, he said.

Dr. Deshpande was delivering the presidential address at the 15th session of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sammelan, at Mo Ri near Amravati, about 75 miles from here.

The Central Government, he said, was "hostile" to the idea of linguistic provinces and followed a "method of procrastination". He apprehended that just as the idea of United Maharashtra without Bombay had to be resisted, so also, "we may have one day, to fight against the idea of a Maha Vidarbha without Nagpur".

The attempt to "force" Hindi on the people of Marathi speaking areas at the cost of Marathi language, Dr. Pendse said would not fail to affect adversely the best interests of the nation.

WRONG LEADERSHIP

Dr. Pendse, listing for the laxity in the movement for attaining a United Maharashtra pointed out that political leadership of the mainly labouring population of Maharashtra was in the hands of non-Marathi speaking people who were "naturally hostile" to Marathi.

Dr. Pendse paid glowing tributes to the saint-poets of Maharashtra and said it was wrong to regard their literature as medieval because it dealt with values of life and was thus "eternally modern".

In his inaugural address, Sant Tukoji Maharaj, at whose ashram the three-day conference is being held exhorted literary talents to produce literature which would reach the masses and bring about social transformation.

The object of literature was to bring to realisation the ultimate goal of human life—the attainment of absolute power, knowledge and bliss, he said.

Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Minister for Public Health, Madhya Pradesh, yesterday opened a literary exhibition.

Prohibition Week Celebrations

PROGRAMME CHALKED OUT

A programme for the celebration of the Prohibition Week from April 5 to 12 was discussed at a meeting of the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee, held in the Secretariat, Bombay, today. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, presided.

After Dr. Mehta had explained to the meeting the object of celebrating the Prohibition Week, Dr. Naravane appealed to them and social workers to create a wave among the people against the drink habit.

The programme for the week, which will be inaugurated at a public meeting on the Chowpatty sands on April 5, includes a women's meeting on April 6, a camp fire and physical cultural programme on April 7, a labour rally on April 8, a mass meeting in the suburbs on April 9, a social workers' conference on April 10, mushahira on April 11 and a cultural rally on April 12.

After the meeting of the Prohibition Committee was over, the programme was discussed at a meeting of the social workers of the city.

THREE COMMITTEES

The committee also appointed three different committees for carrying out the programme of celebrations. They are the Prohibition Week Celebration Committee, its Executive Committee and a Committee for Procession and Inauguration of the Week.

AICC's Call

NEW DELHI, March 14 (PTI): All-India Congress Committee today called upon all the Pradesh and District Congress Committees to organise special meetings in cities and rural areas during the National Week to explain to the people the outline and targets of the first five-year plan.

The National Week commences on April 6. In a circular, the AICC suggested that it would be desirable to plan a few minor development projects in different parts of the country during the week. Making of village roads, sinking of wells, digging tanks, bunding small nallahs, building small village schools and hospitals were among the works suggested.

Hyderabad's Home Minister, Mr. D. G. Bindu informed the State Assembly during question time Saturday that the Nizam, the Rajpramukh, had been exempted from payment of Motor Vehicles Tax and Registration fee.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Talks Fail

NEW YORK, March 14 (Reuter): Negotiations between Britain and Iran to settle the two year old dispute over oil nationalisation have virtually collapsed, Washington diplomatic circles reported today according to despatches published in the American press.

The Iranian Prime Minister Dr. Mossadeq was expected soon to reject the settlement proposals presented to him on February 20 by the British Government, the despatches added.

TEHERAN, March 14 (Reuter): The Italian tanker 'Alga' (6864 tons) chartered by the Supor Company docked at the Iranian oil port of Bandar Mashour and began loading oil today.

It is due to leave tomorrow.

The tanker 'Miriella', whose cargo was the subject of a recent venice court decision in favour of the Iranian Government is due to arrive at Abadan tomorrow for her second cargo of oil.

GUJERAT MEDICAL CONFERENCE

BARODA, March 14 (PTI). Maharaj Fatehsingh Rao Gaekwar of Baroda, inaugurated here today the sixth Gujerat and Saurashtra provincial medical conference.

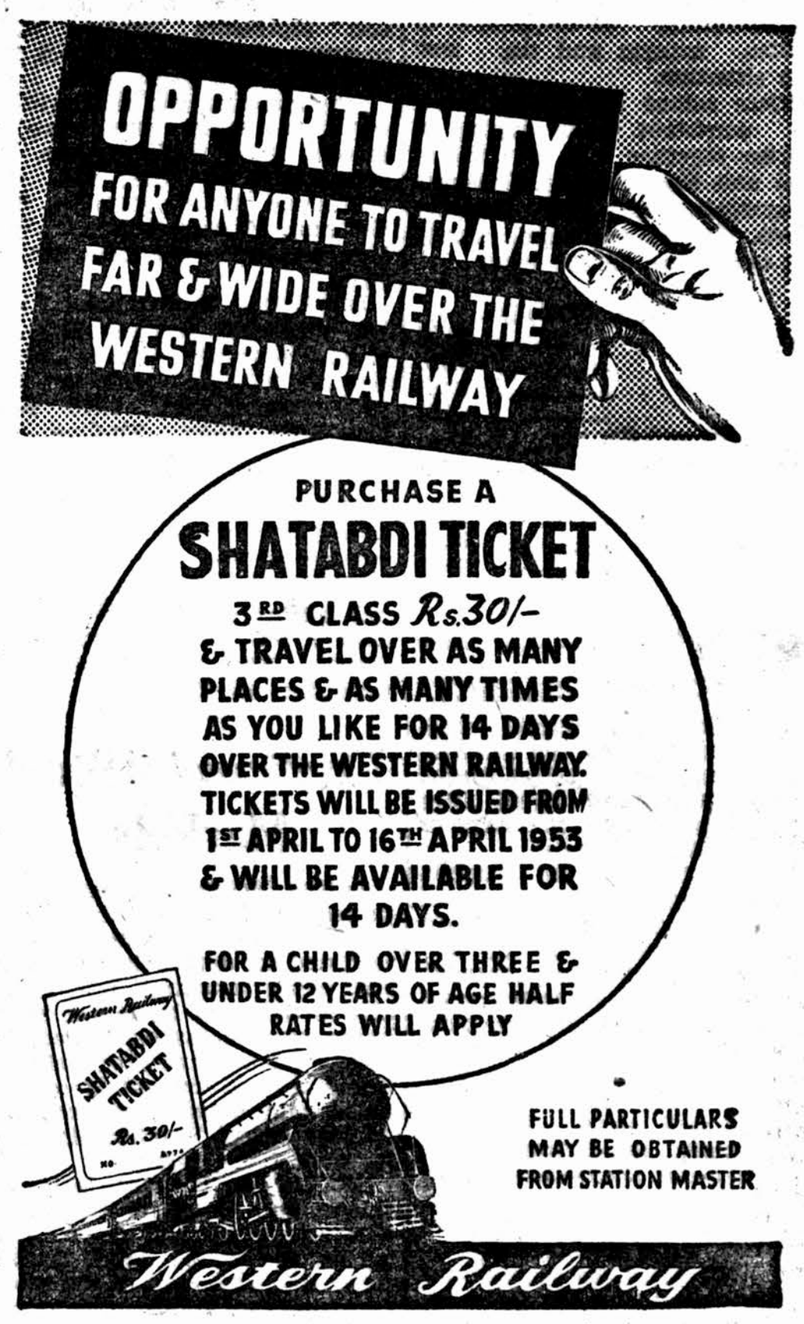
The Conference will be in session for three days and the programme includes reading of scientific papers and discussions, symposia on subjects relating to medicine, midwifery and allied subjects.

Over 200 delegates from all parts of Gujerat and Saurashtra and a large number of visitors were present.

Dr. A. B. Cook of Anand inaugurated the scientific session of the conference. Sheth Jaykrishna Harvallabhadas, well-known industrialist declared open a medical exhibition.

EGYPTIAN PLANE CRASH KILLS 14

CAIRO, March 14: Fourteen people were believed killed when a four-engined Egyptian Air Force plane crashed 55 miles from Cairo last night, it was learned here tonight.



DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 12)

Kakrapar Dam and Canals Project.

The Gangapur Project, near Nasik, will cost Rs. 2.34 crores and irrigate 38,000 acres of land. The Ghataprabha Scheme will irrigate an area of 1,20,000 acres in the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts and is expected to be completed also in 1956. The Kakrapar Scheme in Surat District, is estimated to cost Rs. 6.26 crores and so far an amount of Rs. 66 lakhs has been spent on it. Six lakh acres of land will be brought under cultivation when the project will be completed in 1956.

The Plan also provides for three more irrigation projects, viz. (1) Ranand Tank, (2) Kolchi Weir and (3) Mahi Canal Project. These schemes are expected to bring a net additional area of 9.42 lakh acres under cultivation at the end of the Plan period.

POWER PROJECTS

Seven major power supply schemes are being implemented in Bombay State under the Plan. They are the Radhanagri Hydro-Electric Scheme in Kolhapur District (supplying water for 9,000 acres of sugar-cane and 10,000 acres of dry crops, in addition to generating 5,000 Kw. peak load energy) to be completed during 1953-54 at a cost of Rs. 207 lakhs installation of a power house (producing 1,000 Kw. power) on the banks of Panchaganga River between Kolhapur and Shirol at an estimated cost of Rs. 29 lakhs.

The Jog Distribution Scheme expected to be completed in 1953-54 at a cost of Rs. 213 lakhs, consisting of distribution of 12,000 Kw. power obtained from the Mysore Government to encourage industrial development of the Dandeli, Dharwar, Hubli and other areas; the Chola Power Station Scheme (capacity 54,000 Kw.) costing about Rs. 295 lakhs under which power supply has already commenced to the Bombay-Poona region to meet the power shortage there; the North Gujarat and the South Gujarat Electric Grid Schemes serving about 2,400 square miles and 900 square miles, respectively, the former (to be completed in 1954-55) costing about Rs. 2.51 lakhs and serving the towns like Baroda, Nadiad, Anand and adjacent areas and the latter (to be completed in 1955-56) costing Rs. 321 lakhs and supplying power to the area ranging from Surat to Bulsar and nursery schemes for electrification of isolated towns and villages in rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 96 lakhs under which some villages have already started receiving power supply.

In addition to the above schemes, the central Plan provides for the Koyna Project, which consists of a dam across the river Koyna in the Satara area, a power station in the Konkan to generate electricity and a system of lift irrigation on the Krishna River.

The first stage of this huge project, which is proposed to be carried out by stages, is expected to cost about Rs. 33 crores. It is expected to yield about 240,000 Kw. energy, which will augment the power supply in the Bombay-Poona area. An amount of Rs. 129 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme in the 1953-54 budget.

Stop Press

WESTERN POWERS PROTEST

BONN, March 14 (Reuter): The three Western Powers today jointly protested to Russia against recent air incidents over Germany.

The Allied protest refers to the shooting down of an RAF 'Lincoln' bomber by Soviet jet fighters near Bleckede, the "buzzing" of another British 'Viking' transport by Soviet fighters and the mock attack by Soviet fighters on a British bomber near Kassel.

EGYPTIAN LAWYERS HELD UP

KHARTOUM, March 14 (Reuter): Police today intercepted three Egyptian lawyers as they tried to board a plane here for the Southern Sudan.

An official statement said one of them tried to obstruct the police and "had to be restrained."

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American Markets:

COTTON CLOSES STEADY: IRREGULAR START

Wall Street Turns Better After Fractional Losses

NEW YORK, March 13.

Following an irregular start, prices declined on hedging and liquidation in near-March partly influenced by the issuance of 68 notices of which only 22 were reported to promptly stopped in early dealings.

Selling later increased in sympathy with a sharp reaction in near-March which broke two dollars a bale from the opening levels reflecting evening up prior to its expiration on today.

The market then quietened following the expiration of March at 12-30 hours with partial recoveries from the day's lows on light mill buying and weekend shortcovering which met so scattered hedgeselling and liquidation. Traders generally sidelined and were awaiting developments in textiles, exports and the new crop situation.

Prices rallied latterly on small but persistent trade buying in nearbys together with covering by local and New Orleans interests in sympathy with the firmness grains. The session closed steady and sales were 275,000 bales

NEW YORK COTTON

May	33.38
July	33.96
October	33.96
December	34.01
July High at 14.59 hrs. ..	34.04
Low at 11.24 hrs.	33.87

NEW ORLEANS

May	33.92
July	34.02
October	33.96
December	34.01
New York Cotton:	
Middling Spot	34.45

WALL STREET MARKETS

After drifting to mostly fractional losses during the morning Wall Street turned better during the afternoon and closed firm with gains of upto one point or so in broadened demand.

Utilities featured the market by resisting early downtrend which resulted from caution over yesterday's downing of the British plane. During the afternoon they moved into new high ground for the bull market and this helped sentiment elsewhere.

However, it was not until very late that other sections registered their best gains. These included steels, non-ferrous metals and industrial specialities. Film shares attracted new bidding as reported and spoke of progress with new three dimensional process. Jefferson Lake sulphur was a trifle higher with the Company expecting to benefit materially after sulphur prices are decontrolled.

CHICAGO GRAINS

All grains advanced fracions to more than one cent per bushel in active dealings with soyabeans again strong reflecting processor buying and short coverin Wheat re-opened to a Department of Agriculture report showing record quantities under the loan to February 15, but rallies attracted selling influenced by official forecast indicating rain over south-west tonight. Export demand for United States grains was slow with the only sale reported being 335,000 bushels and hard winter wheat to United Kingdom overnight.

All grains moved into new highs for the day latterly under the leadership of soyabeans on increased short covering and buying credits to comemrcial dealers which disclosed a limited volume of offerings.

N. Y. SILVER

Silver Buyers were more progressive particularly in view of a possible price rise next week. Local dealings were about 250,000 ounces while out of towners bought 150,000. Silverware is meeting very satisfactory consumer demand.

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, March 13.

Prices held steady in quiet dealings. Values were buoyed by firm Indian advices and moderate dealer bids which, however are presently two cents under quoted levels. Current interests centred in March and April shipment and represents dealer short covering efforts. Grinders is still operating on a small scale.

One importer said that grinders would do some purchasing at present levels if there were representative but they still feel values are "bull" controlled. Spot 145 cents Aflots March, April, May and June shipment 144 ex-dock.

LONDON: Whitemuntok 11/1-1/2 qtd, white sarawak 11/3 qtd. black lampong urqtd, black-sarawak 9/3 qtd. Malabar spot 1,150 nominal April 1,110 seller May 1,090 seller. Trading was idle with prices barely steady and traders reluctant to quote.

JAKARTA: Black lampong was quoted 2275 nominal and white muntok at 3050 seller.

SINGAPORE: Black lampong was quoted at 480 and white muntok 600. The market was steady. Five tons of white fob were done at 600.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS March 13: Most sectors turned on the latest international incidents. Easier advices from abroad and the approach of the week end. Some resistance was noticeable at the lower levels and initial losses were occasionally reduced. Steady features included Belgians, Scandinavians and certain coppers. Losses were noted in oils and gold minings except Randfontein. Rentes were barely steady.

BRUSSELS: The latest aerial incidents over Germany touched off a certain amount of nervous selling on the bourse today. On the forward market most of the recent favourites moved into lower ground but other held their positions. In Africans mining shares only Katanga and Tanganyika made a satisfactory showing. The cash section generally proved resistant.

AMSTERDAM: The air craft incident was blamed for the easiness among internationals. The decline in Phillips was attributed to reports of an impending shut down of its Brazilian affiliate. Other sections were quietly steady. Premium was nil and certificates totalled 735.

GROUNDNUT CROP

NEW DELHI, March 13.

The All India final estimate of groundnut, 1952-53, puts the current year's area and production at 11,862,000 acres and 2,894,000 tons as against 11,798,000 acres and 3,045,000 tons respectively in the partially revised estimate for 1951-52, according to the statistics issued by the Union Food Ministry today.

The production has declined mainly in Bombay and Hyderabad as a result of deficient rainfall. There has however been an increase in production in Madras and Saurashtra.

NEW YORK: Television stations now exist in 21 countries and regular services are planned for seven more by the end of the year according to the American magazine "Electronics".

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, March 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purpose. Professional bulls were active and Tata Steel Defds were pushed up at Rs. 1915|- to Rs. 1917|8 but later reacted at Rs. 1906|4. Indian Irons after being quoted at Rs. 27|2 steadied at Rs. 27|-.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 14.

The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business passing. The recent decline attracted some short covering.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 165-6 and declined at Rs. 165-2 under scattered selling. At this level shorts came in to cover and silver advanced at Rs. 165-8. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 165-2.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 87-4 and after declining at Rs. 87-3 advanced at Rs. 87-10 and steadied at Rs. 87-9. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 87-11 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 56-4.

Silver arrivals were 9 Bars and gold arrivals were 2,500 tolas. Later on there was increased selling in silver and there was extensive business of Put option in silver. The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	164	0	0
Forward	164	6	0
Ready Gold	87	11	0
Forward	87	9	0
Sovereigns	55	12	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 14.

The local forward cotton market was firm today on active buying by professional operators. When May delivery advanced above Rs. 700 there was some covering by weak shorts. The market is becoming more speculative is now being manipulated.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 697|- against Yesterday's close at Rs. 694|8. There was persistant buying and May delivery advanced at Rs 703|- August was quoted at Rs. 716|-.

Later on May delivery advanced at Rs. 705. But reacted on small realising and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

ICC May	702	0	0
ICC August	715	0	0

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 6th March:—

Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowing from banks Rs. 11,91,27,000; (ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 514,56,62,000.

Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks Rs. 2,01,00,000; (ii) other time liabilities Rs. 312,80,27,000.

Cash in India Rs. 33.35,48,000.

Balances with the Reserve Bank in India Rs. 41,62,07.000.

Balances with other banks in current account in India Rs. 10,76,81,000.

Money at call and short notice in India Rs. 16,38,26,000.

Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 300,89,99,000.

Advances in India Rs. 459,63,96,000.

Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India Rs. 51,20,22,000.

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, March 14.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 156-8 and after declining at Rs. 156 advanced at Rs. 157-8 but declined at Rs. 155 and closed at Rs. 155-8.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 14.

120 D Ready Japan	4	13	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	6	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	3	0
150 D Ready Italy	4	1	6
150 D Box March	816	0	0
150 D Box April	812	0	0

Copra Quotations

BOMBAY, March 14.

Rajapur	370 to 395
Alleppey	360 to 385
Office	380
250 Dry	240
400 Dry	190
150 Raw	275
200 Raw	240

Produce Market

BOMBAY, March 14.

The produce market was very steady today on persistant buying by bulls. Groundnuts Bold and Madras Coromandal were done at Rs. 43|4 and Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 43|8. A|M delivery business was done at Rs. 42|14. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 30|4 and A|M. at Rs. 30|8. Kardi Ready was quoted at Rs. 24|- and A|M was placed at Rs. 24|8. Khursani ready and A|M was quoted at Rs. 32|4 and at Rs. 32|10 respectively. Castorseeds Madras were quoted at Rs. 32|8 and May delivery after opening at Rs. 156|8 improved at Rs. 157|4.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	43	4	0
Coromandal	43	4	0
Khandesh	43	2	0
Karad Bold	42	8	0
Bold 55-60 PM	45	8	0
Quality 75-80 PC	47	8	0
April-May	42	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
May Delivery	155	8	0
Madras	32	8	0
Gujarat	32	0	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	32	0	0
Kanpur	30	8	0
Feb-March	32	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	30	0	0
Small	28	9	0
Satna	28	8	0
April-May	30	0	0
KHURSANI			
Madras	33	4	0
Three Zilla	32	4	0
KARDI			
Bold	24	0	0
Kanpur	23	0	0
April-May	24	8	0
COTTON SEEDS			
Berar	21	0	0
Moglai	20	12	0
Mahuda	28	8	0
OILS			
Groundnuts Receipt	22	12	0
April	22	14	0
May	23	2	0
Linseed Oil	15	2	0
April-May	15	4	0
Castor Oil Ready	18	14	0
First Pressure	19	6	0

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, March 14.

Cotton Bales	9060
Castorseeds cwts.	6990
Linseed cwts	50
Tilseed	1143
Cottonseed	7655
Groundnuts	11858
Sugar	3178
Gram	7043
Rice	4539
Wheat	1583

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, March 14.

Chaitra	2720 to 2750
Vaishakh	2750 to 2780

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 12th March 1953	1,97,498
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 12th March 1953	6,19,347
Same period last year	5,38,987
Estimate d stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th March 1953	4,09,706
Same time last year	3,91,568

LONDON COPRA

LONDON March 13.

Copra Philippines CIF UK|N European basis ports in bulk per long ton April/May £255 seller Copra straits CIF UK/N European basis ports del. wt per long ton March £93 seller. £94 buyer. do March/April £92-1/4, seller. £93-1/2 paid. Coconut oil crude straits CIF UK/N European basis ports in bulk per long ton Mar/April £126-1/2 Nom. Coconut oil crude Ceylon CIF/UK/N European basis ports in bulk per long ton March/April £124-1/2 Pd £129 Nom.

CUSTODIAN-GENERAL OF EVACUEE PROPERTY

ALLAHABAD. March 14 (PTI): Mr. Justice Sankar Saran of the Allahabad High Court has been appointed Custodian-General of Evacuee Property, it was learnt here last night.

Mr. Saran, who is retiring from the Bench shortly, will leave for Delhi on March 23 to take charge of his new office.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 14.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2 ¾% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	8
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	6
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	8
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-35	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	8
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	7
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	8
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	10
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	10
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	8
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	9
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	83	2
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	102	0
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1960	94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1959	96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal	1962	97	12
4 % Madras	1964 ..	100	0
4 % U.P.	1964 ..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay	1964 ..	101	4 9
4 % W Bengal	1964 ..	100	8
% Madras	1964 ..	100	8
4 % U. P.	1964 ..	100	8
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	98	8
3 % Bom Municipal	1959	105	0
3 % Bom Municipal	1954	103	8

'FREEDOM OF PRESS NOT INVOLVED

5 New York Papers' Plea Rejected

NEW YORK, March 14 (Reuter): An appeal's court here today upheld the right of the judge to bar press and public from the Jelke vice trial.

"Freedom of the press is not involved," the appellate division of the Supreme Court announced in a three to two majority decision.

Minot (Micky) Jelke 23-year-old heir to a margarine fortune, was convicted at the trial on two charges of inducing girls into prostitution. He is in prison awaiting sentence on March 20.

The ban on news coverage of the prosecution case was imposed by general sessions judge Francis Valente on grounds that the testimony would violate public decency.

The appeal's court rejected arguments of five New York city newspapers and two news agencies which took court action against the ban.

'SHERPA' INVITED TO PARIS

CALCUTTA, March 14 (PTI): The French Alpine Club has invited Ang Tharkay, the Sherpa porter chief, to attend the Premiere of a film on Annapurna in Paris next month, according to a message received here from Darjiling.

Ang Tharkay accompanied the French Himalayan Expedition led by Maurice Herzog on their successful assault on Annapurna (26,493 ft.) in 1950, as chief of the porters.

HOLLYWOOD TEAM TO 'SHOOT' IN ASSAM

SHILLONG, March 14 (UPI): A party from Hollywood would shortly visit Kaziranga game sanctuary for taking films of wild life in Assam, mainly from the tourists' angle.

This was disclosed in the State Assembly yesterday by Shri Ramnath Das, Forest Minister, during question hour. He further said that all facilities would be given to that party.

BELGRADE: The Yugoslav Federal Executive Council decided to postpone the Yugoslav elections to next fall. The elections had been scheduled for May.

talking of BOOKS

GREATNESS OF MAURIAC FRANCOIS

Nobel Prize Winner For Literature

BY JACQUES MADAULE

THE consecration recently brought to Francois Mauriac by the Nobel Prize encourages us to take a general view of his work and find what marks him as a lasting figure in the annals of French literature.

Mauria was not at first conspicuous, like so many others in the last hundred years, for a brand of originality to which people gradually grew accustomed and finally incorporated into their universe. He was a shy and right-thinking young man, an almost ortnodox writer.

But he lived with a torment, or rather an uneasiness, and it is this which made his sentence quiver from the start, so that although it was sometimes possible to find a trace of Barres there, Mauriac was however writing, in all apparent modesty, in quite another key. He was born into the Bordeaux bourgeoisie and has never ceased to belong to it. It is soon quite obvious that no one really ever breaks away from his first environment. But this young bourgeois, working for his entrance to the Ecole des Chartes, was endowed with two particularly rare and precious gifts: extraordinary lucidity and the faculty of self-expression.

ONE PROCESS

But perhaps these two gifts are really one, because very great artist is at the same time he who passes through appearances and reaches certain fundamental truths and he who is able to take us long with him to explore that new world truer than the other. Francois Mauriac would thus appear to be in the first place the painter of Bordeaux middle class life and of a region that extends from South of the Garonne to the borders of the Bordeaux area and the Landes. But behind these outside appearances, Mauriac always probes to man himself and the earth, to the sombre and mysterious dialogue that has been going on between them for so many centuries. That is why as a poet he wrote of the loves of Atys and Cybele; why as a critic he was to feel particularly drawn to that young genius Maurice de Guerin. Moreover, in this dialogue, man himself becomes two, as woman is called upon to play the part of the earth, while we always sense the hidden presence of a third person. God.

Francois Mauriac has sometimes been criticised for the smallness of his register. That shows ignorance of the fact that every great artist, like every great philosopher, Bergson said, has but one thing to say. I have myself tried to convey in a few lines that one thing Mauriac has had to say. What matters most is that he should have said it. If it was really genuine, it was worth saying because it was not particular to him: through Mauriac a silent and anonymous crowd gained knowledge of itself for the first time. The charm emanating from every great artist which makes it impossible for us to tear ourselves away from his creation, consists in the fact that we feel that we ourselves have experienced what he says. And that impression of a summer storm in the pinewoods, we have experienced that too, and surely we came across that character before? For here for the first time, we discover the secret of a soul closed to us before.

IN ENGLAND

But one might have thought that Mauriac's talent would not easily find appreciation on the other side of the French frontiers. Can a foreigner really get interested in that bourgeoisie of the Landes, so particular of its kind and which although different, is so similar, French people feel, to that of Romorantin or Beaume-les-Dames and which must certainly at first sight take the non-Frenchman aback somewhat. But we knew that Graham Greene had made Mauriac known in England with tremendous success. Now the Nobel Prize has come to confirm the universal value of Mauriac, and that is not one of the minor merits of the award in this case.

FLESH AND BLOOD

He is also said to be obsessed by the realities of flesh and blood. It was the title of one of his first novels. That is true. But here, flesh and blood are merely the thick, heavy and painful outside appearances through which grace makes its way with difficulty to the soul embedded in its earthly element. It is as though behind those blind walls an imperceptible and serene song rises up. The artist strives with all his concentrated power to perceive it and make us hear it. This is not done as a poor sort of apology; because if that song were non-existent in them, there would be no real reason for introducing a Peloueyre or a Desqueyroux and we ourselves would immediately lose interest in them. But think of Therese, old, lonely and desperate, on a bench in Paris. Is she not at the same time the symbol of an age and of mankind? However we try, we cannot get away from the fact that she is our sister.

PROFOUND HUMANITY

Let us now turn to Francois Mauriac's profound humanity. He is indeed not one to be detached from his characters; on the contrary, he is so completely involved in their lives, imaginary only in part, that it is sometimes difficult to separate him and no work of the imagination has ever been such a personal confession as his. We find it again in his journalism. It is difficult nowadays for a great writer not to be involved in public life. Mauriac always has been, at any rate, especially since the war and the occupation, when he was a brave member of the resistance. Since then, he has played an even more direct part in the struggle. One may not approve of all the lines he has taken, but one cannot deny his sincerity. A sincerity that is all the more genuine being that of the class to which he belongs and from which he cannot break away, despite the many attempts he has made, as he has often confessed himself.

HIS NICHE ASSURED

We must therefore, accept him as he is, in all his greatness and complexity, and I think one can say without being challenged, that he has made his place in the sequence of French literature. A place different from any other, because in him politics does not represent what it did in the career of a Chateaubriand or a Barres; and his poetry is not that of Maurice de Guerin, to which it is related; and his novels could never have been written by Balzac, Flaubert or George Sand. His native province may have already given France Montaigne and Montesquieu, but nothing in either of these great men could cause one to foresee the anguish and tremors of Francois Mauriac. He is unique, like everything sincere. And he stands alone, despite his fame, or perhaps on account of this fame which he desired and won, but the secret bitterness of which must be more familiar to him today than to anyone else. But we who are not obliged to taste of laurels, may rejoice that they have been so rightly set up on the head of Francois Mauriac.

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THE BANGALORE PRESS

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Thrills Of Elephant Hunting

TERRIBLE ENCOUNTERS WITH 'ROGUES'

IF you're in the habit of identifying yourself with the hero of the book you're reading, you'll find yourself in this case carrying a jungle puff ball. You'll be in a forest with a green roof and tree trunk pillars. You're following the spoor of a "rogue" elephant—one that's run amok. You're wondering, with chill anticipation, if you really dare to enter a thicket of bamboo, for an elephant, charging in bamboo, knocks down the long, springy stems before him so that a man may be pinned under canes before he can shoot, writes Oswell Blakeston in John O'London's Weekly.

Isn't this the worst possible place to meet a vast animal who charges (unlike elephants in pictures drawn by home-loving artists for adventure stories) with his trunk folded across his chest so that he can strike either left or right? And now you find that the puff ball dust hangs motionless around your hand! This all arises from Hunter, By J. A Hunter (Hamish Hamilton, 16s.).

You've been carrying the puff ball to test cross-droughts, hoping that, in the changing currents, the elephant will not get wind of you before you see him. But the heavy bamboo growth cuts off the breeze on your level. You might, you think, try running away; but you'd be fleeing in a nightmare. The "wait-a bit" thorns, with spikes in pairs like miniature pike bait hooks, would clutch you and the creepers would trip you.

BAMBOO MENACE

And now you hear a sound on your left: for the bull elephant is moving through the bamboo and—he is coming down wind. Yes, he's trying to pick up your scent. Instead of stalking your elephant, he is now stalking you. An elephant is a better stalker than a man; but if you stand still and make no sound.....Then a piece of rotten bamboo cracks under your feet.....

At this point you'd better stop identifying yourself with the hero and leave the job to Mr. Hunter. One doubts whether two people could survive so many terrible encounters with rogues. For the author was employed by the Kenya Game Department in the war of mankind against fauna; and when natives were being persecuted by ferocious beasts, he had to go after the persecutor.

He couldn't wait to meet the villains on his own terms. He had to crawl into a tunnel of underbush knowing that he might find in it a rhino like a horned tank with a brain in the engine.

When you read his book—and you're no doubt going to do that fine thing — you'll realize that the author is the last of the grand old-timers. Men have won the battle against beasts which are becoming peaceful curiosities in reservations. Nowhere to-day are the animals so big, so powerful or so numerous as when Mr. Hunter arrived in Africa. The grandiose spectacle and annihilating thrill of a hunting pride of lions, conversing with ventriloquial grunts so that it's impossible to tell where the noise comes from, this magnificence has been shot to glory by Mr. Hunter's guns for the sake of the expanding native populations and the spread of "civilization."

BAGGING LIONS

For instance, the author speaks of an epic expedition on which he bagged 163 lions. Rinderpest had been killing off the Massai's cattle, and lions had been feeding on the carcasses side by side with jackals. (A leopard will feed on a kill beside vultures and, when he has finished, grab off one of the birds for dessert.) And the lions, finding dead cattle had developed an appetite and were luring the live cattle from the native kraals by a clever trick. A lion would stand up wind and when his scent reaches the kraal the cattle would stampede and break out into the bush where they'd be at the merciless mercy of the other lions.

The Massai themselves were incredibly brave and in a group would tackle the marauders with their thin spears; but they were being decimated and hideously mauled by the enemy's most deadly weapon, the dewclaw on the inside of the foreleg.

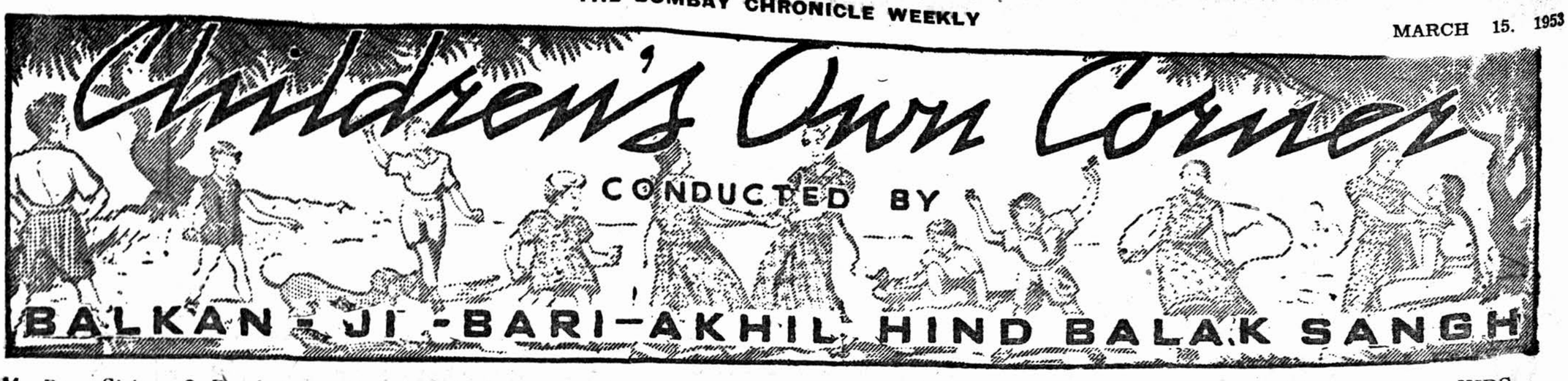
The Massai were indeed willing to prove themselves by grabbing a lion by the tail while their comrades closed in, and they held this to be the bravest act a man can do. (They grabbed the tail by the root and never by the tasselled end, for a lion can make his tail as stiff as a gun barrel and sweep a man aside with it in a single jerk.) But the natives deserved help, and Mr. Hunter gave it to them with both barrels. When he left the tribe offered to buy him from the government with 500 cows: a prodigious compliment from a people who pay three cows for a good wife!

MONEY FROM IVORY

Not that Mr. Hunter did too badly. In the days of bulls with 150 pound tusks, and when the ivory industry was not controlled, he sometimes made as much money as the governor of the colony. But perhaps we ought to go back to the beginning, when our hero was born on a farm in Scotland

At the age of eight, he borrowed his father's gun and went sniping on the moors. Then he learnt to poach. Then he learnt to chase the lasses. And by the time he was eighteen he'd learnt too much for the peace of the countryside. He was shipped out to Mombasa where he got a job as a guard on a train; and he had an arrangement with the engine driver. Three toots for a leopard, two toots for a lion: young Hunter, duly

(Continued on page 23 Col. 5)



My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Once again our young friends of the United States of America have sent us parcels of gifts to be presented to their unseen friends of this country.

The parcels have arrived and they will shortly be distributed to children through the different Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris. In the meanwhile our Balkan-ji-Bari Members will do good to prepare some gifts for presentation to their brethren in the United States of America. It is suggested that as far as possible, the gifts should be prepared by the children with their own hands, and then they should be representative of the art and culture of our country.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari may soon arrange a function in this connection, and the other Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris are also expected to follow suit. Thus will our brotherhood get firmer in this country and its bonds spread abroad—until finally, all children will be real brothers and sisters, transcending all kinds of man-made limitations!

The Smallest Elf

In an old tree trunk in the wood there lived three elves, Vijay and Vinay and their little brother Jay. They lived in a Simla wood. Jay was very small and very young and didn't know much.

One day, soon after Holi day, Jay woke up, ran to the window and looked out.

"Oh look!" he cried. "Something's happened!"

"Why it's been snowing", said Vijay and Vinay. "Now we can have some fun!"

"But please", said Jay, "What's that white stuff"

"That's snow, silly!" said Vijay.

"What's snow?" asked Jay.

"Oh! It's lovely stuff, like cottonwool," said Vinay.

"What's cotton-wool?" asked Jay, but they didn't hear him because they were running downstairs.

They gobbled up their breakfast and ran out into the wood. They had a grand snow fight, although Jay couldn't make very good snowballs.

"Let's make a snowman", said Vijay.

Jay didn't know what a snowman was, but he watched while the others made a lump of snow for his body, and then stuck a big snowball on for his head.

"Now he must have some buttons", said Vinay as he ran off to an oak tree to find acorns.

"Here are two shiny stones for his eyes," said Vijay, "and here's an old paid for his hat."

"Now what can we have for his pipe?" said Vinay.

"I know", said Jay, and he ran and found an acorn cup on the end of a twig.

"That's just right," said Vijay, as he stuck it in the snowman's mouth.

They all thought the snowman looked lovely, and they played in the snow till it was nearly dark, and then went home to tea. When it was nearly bed-time Jay suddenly thought of the snow-man.

"Won't our snowman get cold in the dark?" he asked.

"Of course he won't," said Vinay.

"Don't be so silly!" said Vijay.

Jay didn't want to be silly, so he didn't say anything else, and they all went upstairs to bed.

The big elves were soon fast asleep, but Jay kept thinking about the snowman all alone in the cold.

"I know", he whispered. "I'll go and light a fire to warm him up."

So he crept out and gathered some sticks and built a fire just by the snowman's toes. The fire soon blazed up beautifully.

A New Snowman

"Is that better, Snowman?" asked Jay, as he looked up to see if the snowman was any warmer.

But as Jay looked, the snowman began gradually to slip and slide down on the ground.

"Hullo! What's this?" asked an owl who had flown up to see what was happening.

"I-I-don't quite know", said Jay, "I lit a fire to keep the snowman warm, and now he's nothing but a big puddle."

"Why, you've melted him!" said the owl.

"Oh dear!" said Jay. "My big brothers will laugh at me tomorrow morning! What shall I do?"

"Why don't you build another one?" said the owl, "I'll help you."

"Oh, thank you", said Jay "that *is* a good idea."

So they set to and made a new snow-man exactly like the old one. It took them rather a long time, and Jay had to work very hard, as the owl did not do much but give orders. But he was very good in finding in the dark the stones and acorns for the eyes and buttons.

"There!" said the owl, as Jay put on his last button. "Now run off home to bed before you catch cold!"

"Thank you ever so much", said Jay, and he ran off home and crept back to bed.

The next morning Jay woke up to find Vijay shaking him.

"Wake up!" he said. "You are sleepy this morning. Let's hurry up and see if our snowman is still there."

So they all ran out into the garden and there he was.

"Why, he looks even nicer than he did yesterday!" cried Vinay. And as Jay looked up to see, the snowman slowly winked one eye.

"Out And Home"

In this game, first choose sides—as many as you please, so that the number of either side be equal. Next mark out a fairly large space as Home. Then toss for choice—that is, whether you will keep Home or go out to hide.

One side now goes out and hides; and when a signal is given, the Home side has to find them, and touch them before they reach Home. Leave two at Home to defend it, while the others go out to look for the enemy.

When once the signal is given, a boy need not wait for anyone to discover him, but should work his way round bushes, etc., and finally make a rush for Home. If he reaches this without being touched, it counts one to his side. If, however, he be touched, he retires as a prisoner, and it counts a point scored by the Home side. Whichever side secures the most points wins.

Should one of the seekers discover a boy hiding behind a bush and cry out, "I spy Bipin" (or "Bharat", as the case may be), that player must at once dash for Home. Of course, the "spy" shouts in a loud voice, so that the two Home defenders may hear. They then at once know that a rush is being made for Home by someone; but while their attention is directed to that particular boy, others may choose this opportunity, and sprint for Home.

If girls are playing, an equal number should be on either side, for boys usually run faster than girls. This may be described as one of the best of outdoor party games.

IN LINE FOR A PICNIC

The Golmuri (Jamshedpur) Balkan-ji-Bari members went on a whole-day picnic to Gurmahasani Iron Ore Mines, which they enjoyed very much.

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers' we[illegible]nd camp at Byram Baug, Jogeshwari, where they discus[illegible] the work and activities of the organisa tion.

WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS

Watch repairer: "Run away from my window at once."

Boy: "But it says 'watch repairs' on your window, sir."

TODAY'S RHYME

If one hope dies another dawns,
So say good-bye to sorrow.
If yesterday was dim with tears
There still remains tomorrow.

WHAT AND WHEN?

What makes a pair of boots?—Two boots.

When does a policeman become very strong?—When he holds up a string of traffic with one hand.

JUST THE TRUTH

"Why weren't you at school yesterday?"

"I was sick, sir."

"Sick of what?"

"Sick of school!"

TINY'S BIRTHDAY

'Twas little Tiny's birthday,
He wore his brand new suit;
And proudly he displayed it,
He looked so sweet and cute.
He got lots and lots of presents,
From Uncle, Mum and Daddy;
Lots and lots of sweets to eat,
He seemed a happy laddie.
But his poorer chums he ne'er forgot,
With whom he used to play;
He gave them all a sumptuous feast,
Which made them, like him, gay.
So, dear young reader, won't it be kind,
If all of us would GIVE,
Of what we have a lot, to those,
Who, though they're poor, must live.

Quick Answer

The teacher asked a small girl in her class what her father's name was.

"Daddy," replied the child.

"Yes, I know," said the teacher, "but what does your mother call him?"

"She doesn't call him anything." was the quick answer, "she likes him."

Bari Activities

I have just received reports of the Republic Day celebrations by certain Balkan-ji-Bari Centres. The Versova Balkan-ji-Bari Unit celebrated the Day with a P. T. Demonstration by boys and two dances by girls. Shri S. M. Patil, who presided on the occasion, appreciated the children's work and encouraged them to develop team spirit and co-operative attitude. At the Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, President of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, was the chief Guest. In his address to the children, he explained to them how they could become good citizens and save the country. The Kasarwadi Balkan-ji-Bari Unit celebrated the Day in collaboration with the Navyuvak Seva Mandal, under the presidentship of Shri Chhaganlal Jethwa. The children had arranged a cleanliness programme, and among those who spoke on the occasion were Shrimati Shardaben Sharma, Shri Dahyalal Mansing, Shri Chhotalal Lad and Shri Kanchanlal Pandit. In the Kalyan camps, "Prabhat Pheri" and "Flag Salutation" were organised and a variety programme of songs, stories and dialogues and dramatics was gone through, under the presidentship of Shri Nevand Ram. At Jaipur a joint gathering of all the local units was held in the Maharajah High School, where a variety entertainment of music and dances was organised. Children were told the significance of the Day, and sweets were distributed to all.

Upnagar (Nasik Road) Balkan-ji-Bari Unit children went on an excursion to the Godavari River bank, under the guidance of Shri Vensimal Pessumal, Headmaster of the local school. They also went round sight-seeing through the Nasik city, Sankdisheri (Ahmedabad) Balkan-ji-Bari Unit went on a trip to Bidaj, in which seventy-five children participated. A variety entertainment, including dances, songs and comic items, was organised by the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari at New Delhi. More than fifty children belonging to four different Units took part in the programme, and over five hundred children and their parents and guardians attended the function which was presided over by Mrs. Chester Bowles. She addressed the gathering in Hindustani and expressed appreciation of the work being carried on by the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh for the benefit of children throughout India. About forty-five Primary and Companion Members of the Golmuri (Jamshedpur) Balkan-ji-Bari Unit had the proud privilege of meeting their beloved Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, during his recent visit to Jamshedpur, on the 23rd February 1953. Little Hema garlanded the Prime Minister, and he spoke to the children for over ten minutes. Thereafter, the General Secretary of the Unit, Shri S. Sitaraman, explained the various activities of the Unit, and presented to the Prime Minister an album containing photographs of the major functions conducted by the unit and a copy of the report of the Unit's work, which he very kindly accepted. The children of the Unit were taken on a whole day picnic to Gurumahasani Iron Ore Mines, about forty miles away from Jamshedpur, where they had a very happy time together.

PRIME MINISTER CHATS WITH KIDS

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru with the Golmuri Balkan-ji-Bari Unit party at Jamshedpur—having chat with the children.

Have You Joined?

Those of you who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh should do so without any further delay. Anybody from anywhere is welcome to join this All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21 (that postal address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel happy and proud to belong to the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Dada will be glad also to receive from you small contributions of stories, essays, games, tricks, smiles, etc., neatly written on one side only of the paper, for publishing in this "Corner" or "The Home And the World", if found suitable. By the by, if you have not ever seen a copy of this monthly illustrated magazine, papers you are missing something very nice. Why not write to Dada for its specimen copy, enclosing three annas stamps for its cost? Well, so long, and more again next week!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Undervaluation of Indian sculpture—Greek Art on high pedestal—Finest specimens of Carver's Art—Due recognition for Indian Art—Relics of Mughal Art tradition—For book design and illustrations—Memorial to Goswami Tulsidasji—No place for Gujerat in radio-committees.

INDIAN sculpture is an art which is as distinctive in character, as it is widely distributed.

It is assigned a place of prominence in museums of the world, because it happens to be a type by itself. In India, sculpture is found in site at numerous places and in a large quantity in museums. The stock is increasing steadily as the mother earth has continued to release relics lying under its protection.

Unique Sculpture

The periodical efflorescence of the country's creative genius is reflected particularly in the elegance and exuberance of sculpture. The outstanding feature of this art is the unity of conception and stylistic sameness in the works created at different stages. Whether the material was plastic or solid and whether the technique resorted to was modelling, carving or chiselling the style and form showed no radical change. The variations noticed in several examples should be taken as purely regional traits.

In spite of the naturalistic treatment, the human figure in sculpture seems to be agreeably different from its real form. This difference springs from the conception of beauty and metaphoric way of expression which are peculiar to Indian art. It is on the point of the unique quality that Indian sculpture stands out as a type quite distinct from Greek or Greeco-Roman sculpture which is regarded as the world's classic art.

Old And New Approach

In the matter of beauty and life-quality. Indian sculpture has nothing similar to it. In terms of sheer quantity also it has left modern India with a very rich legacy. Indian sculpture is not deficient in any way in respect of the quantity as well as quality. Though it is eagerly sought after by museums and connoisseurs, the world has failed to do justice to this great art to which it is entitled. On the contrary, much injustice has been done to it.

In the first instance, some scholars who could not perceive the basic characteristics of Indian sculpture had proceeded to classify it on a religious basis. The result was that every system of religion was assigned sculpture with a label of its own; and then others had made much of the eclectic Gandhar school and carried the phantom of the Greek influence far beyond its original limited sphere. There were times when India was told that every art of hers was influenced by foreign traditions.

Some later observers in Europe who have dispassionately studied Indian art have, at last, arrived at the conclusion that it has never been sectarian. They have, further, asserted that all the religions have drawn upon and in turn contributed to a tradition of art common to India as a whole. This is the most sensible view and it needs to be accepted by some camp-followers of European writers in India who are still clinging to the old prejudiced opinions and classification of art on a religious basis. The Gandhar school, since it has now been placed in its own corner, has ceased to obtrude itself on the larger sphere of genuine Indian sculpture.

Real Position

While Indian sculpture has begun to shine in its fullness and in its own lustre, it still occupies a secondary place in the world of art in comparison to Greek sculpture which inspite of its limited resources enjoys the enviable privilege of recognition as classic art of supreme nature. While accepting this invidious position as an indisputable settlement, nobody has, hitherto, questioned whether the judgment in favour of Greece was pronounced by any international jury who might have critically studied the relative merits of sculpture of various countries. Indian sculpture, had radiated its influence to countries like China, Japan and Indonesia and some finest works of sculpture under its direct influence were produced outside India during the period described as the dark ages; but the prejudice against it which has persisted has not allowed it to rise to a higher level.

The view is held by some impartial observers that Greek sculpture has been able to hold its ground, because propaganda is carried on periodically in its favour by interested parties. The push, which is given these days, to modern art of Europe indicates that the art activity too is not an exception to the insidious manner in which prejudices and preferences are fostered in other fields. Any way Greek sculpture has emerged as a privileged system having earned world-wide recognition as classic art and found its way in schools of art as a subject for studies from antiques.

Wanted Correct Appraisal

Even the schools in India were, until lately crowded with Greek and Roman models to the exclusion of anything Indian. On the other side, monumental sculpture created in the country in the past was considered merely of academic interest. Trimurthi, Nataraja and Saranath Buddha, to mention a few, have been acclaimed all over the world as sculptural masterpieces of the unique quality, but it is not known why they have been considered inferior to Greek sculpture. Perhaps Indian sculpture inspite of its exquisite character, has suffered through want of propaganda.

Among the ancient relics, the Taj Mahal has been persistently spot-lighted by voluminous writings, while some other monuments, though they have been described in detail have not been appreciated to their full extent. There can be no denying the fact that the Taj Mahal has all the grandeur which has been attributed to it; but it was, after all, as an architectural structure, assembled and built according to a design. In striking contrast to it should be cited the Kailas of Ellora which is a marvel of the carver's art.

As an architectural structure, the Kailas was carved out from the surrounding rock as a temple, and then the skill in direct carving was exercised in an amazing degree for the sake of decorating it with the finest sculpture all round and all over its surface. As a combination of the architectural design and sculpture the Kailas may be taken as an unrivalled monument, but it has to fade in the lustre of the Taj Mahal.

India is now in a position atleast to seek correct appraisal of her monumental sculpture. Exhibition arranged in foreign countries are not likely to achieve this end. India should assert herself as the country whose ancient heritage of art is counted as a magnificent contribution to the world art.

A Living Tradition

It is interesting to learn that a calligraphed copy of the constitution in English with illustrations was recently presented to President Rajendraprasad. The artist by whom it was made and presented is Janab Sheikh Chand Jamalbhai. Though a calligraphist, he is serving in the ordinance department of the army in Poona because there is probably no demand for his art. Even if no opinion can be expressed on the quality of his work, the incident reveals the fact that calligraphy is still a living tradition.

The presentation made to the President will not be conducive to perpetuation of the tradition of calligraphy unless the Government of India, makes a point to lend support to it. The question which anyone would be prompted to ask is what the Government proposes to do for rehabilitation of the art of calligraphy. While much noise is made about art in New Delhi, it is not known whether any support was given to the community of ivory painters the survivals of the Mughal School. Something could be done easily for art, if the Government proceeds to evaluate properly the tradition and the various forms which it has left at least in the capital; but as things stand at present calligraphists and ivory painters stand little chance to get help as they happen to be old fashioned artists clinging fast to the tradition.

On Matters Technical

Services of two experts have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the UNESCO. One of them is a specialist in the design and illustration of books. Publishers and printers are expected to discuss with these experts matters of professional interest. The experts will certainly be in a position to offer the best of advice to them on the technique of illustrating books, but it is doubtful whether they would be able to solve the problem of Indian publications which to a certain extent, is of an artistic nature.

The design and illustrations of books published in India must be Indian in conception and style, so that they can acquire a distinctive character. It is on this point that Indian art should impinge upon the sphere of publications. It is for the Government and UNESCO to bring together accredited experts in Indian art and technical advisers so that improvement in the technical and artistic aspects of publications might be ensured.

In Honour Of Tulsidasji

The decision taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to raise a memorial to Goswami Tulsidasji will be welcomed by all. National honour in the form of a memorial to the great saint-poet was overdue. The memorial should be worthy of the status and dignity attained by him. It should be of an artistic nature and should be Indian in the style. The committee ought to consult experts in Indian art on the question of the form and design of the memorial. It should also release the plan to elicit public opinion on it before proceeding with the task of implementation.

Tulsidasji is known as a great devotee, poet and composer of the monumental work — the version of the Ramayan, but those who have known him as a music composer and musician will not be many. Since Hindi Sahitya Sammelans have cared only for the poetry of such great composers and have discarded their music. The music compositions left by Tulsidasji are rendered in a haphazard manner by some adventurers and half baked vocalists and are thus irreverentially treated. It is regretted that no protest has, hitherto, been raised against such a highly objectionable practice.

The memorial should be the appropriate occasion to introduce Tulsidasji as a composer and musician and as one of the early pioneers of the North Indian school of music. It should also remind musicians to render his compositions in their original style, tunes and talas or to leave them alone. The committee should endeavour to create a strong public opinion against the irreverential treatment to Tulsidasji's music compositions.

Grievances Of Gujerat

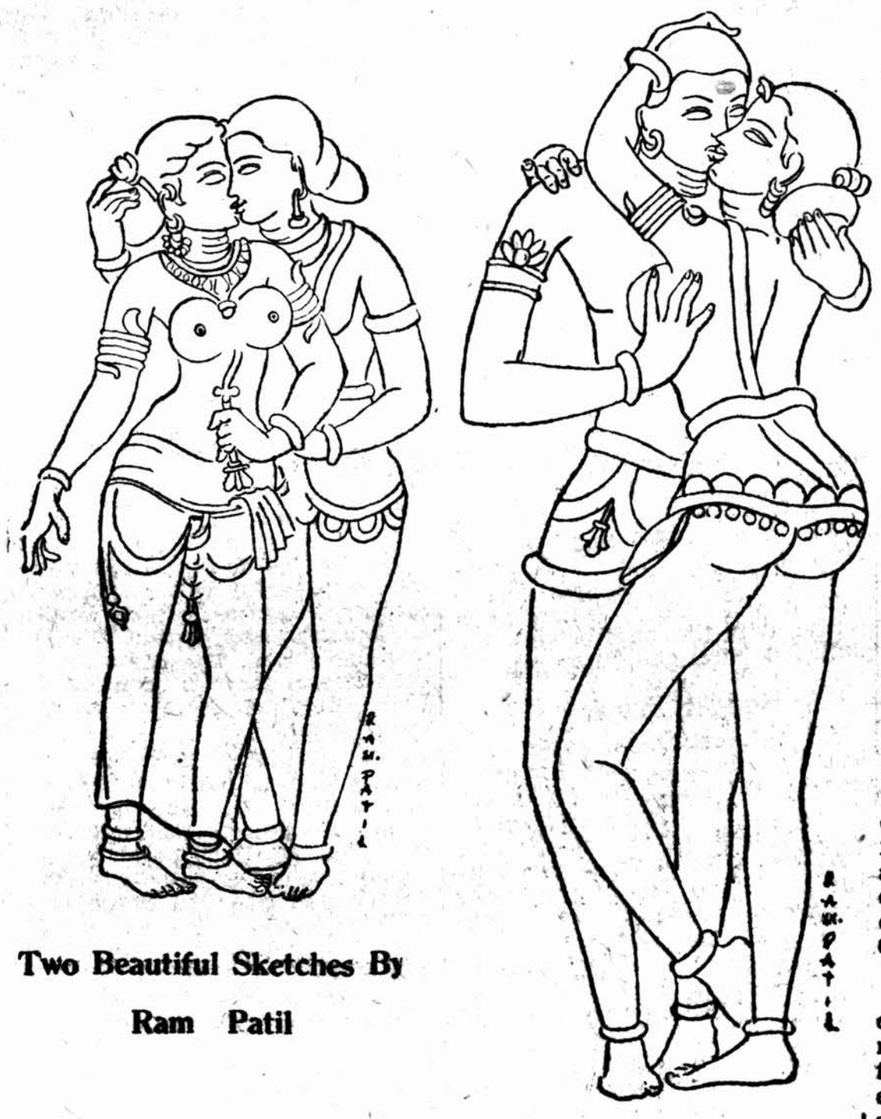
While the committees and panels for the All India Radio were formed, the Central Ministry for Information and Broadcasting treated the Bombay State with scant attention, and then it completely ignored Gujerat in the matter of representation. The Ministry is not unlikely to be under the impression that the agitation in Gujerat has died out, but in fact it is not so. The incident of unwaranted exclusion and irresponsiveness on the part of the Ministry has left deep discontent in the intelligentsia of Gujerat.

There could have been no valid excuse for the exclusion of Gujerat from any committee, when the privilege of representation was extended even to private music schools on the Central Advisory Board for Music, and to minor regions on the Central Programme Advisory Committee. Even for the sake of formation of music panels, no notice was taken of the well-known music institutions of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. This is perhaps the reward which Gujerat got for the high percentage of licenses which stand to its credit. One would like to know what explanation the Ministry has to give for such a glaring omission. The formation of the various committees does not seem to be final, as the Ministry has continued to add new members but somehow or other it is not inclined to do justice to Gujerat.

Sculpture From Ellora

Appearing in these columns are specimens of fine sculpture from Ellora. Sketches were made by students of the Fine Arts' Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay during their study tour to Ellora. Students have brought with them several sketches and landscapes and a few photographs which were recently displayed in the school. The work done by them emphasised the importance of study-tours to art education. The sketches reveal the beauty and vitality of sculpture for which Ellora is noted.

ELLORA SCULPTURE



Two Beautiful Sketches By Ram Patil

Bringing

BOMBAY GAZETTEERS UP TO DATE

BY YESHWANTH PARWATHAY

"BETTER" is proverbially known to be the enemy of good, and so one can easily assert that the record of achievements of the two Kher cabinets should have been more impressive than it is. Even so, the record is such as should make any team of social or political workers proud of it.

Among several achievements reforms and improvements initiated by the second Kher administration may be mentioned the work of revising the Bombay District Gazetteers. The existing series of District Gazetteers of Bombay State is as old as 65 years. The volumes were compiled between 1873 and 1890. For several years they served a very useful purpose as a handy and reliable source of information needed by Government officers, students and public workers.

Valuable Reference

There are 35 volumes of these Gazetteers which constitute a series of valuable reference works giving elaborate information about the geography, geology, history, agriculture, trade and industry, various aspects of administration, social and cultural life of the people, distribution and composition of the population etc., in respect of every district. There are also a few volumes of the whole Presidency of Bombay, as it was then called.

With the passing of time, however, most of the information contained in these volumes became obsolete and, therefore, their revision became not only desirable, but necessary. The volumes are, besides, out of print and the second Kher Cabinet took up in earnest the work of preparing a revised edition of all these volumes. A committee was appointed in 1948 consisting of eminent persons connected with education and social research under the chairmanship of Shri M. D. Bhat, I.C.S. who was then the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay to recommend the manner in which the Gazetteers should be revised and the machinery to be set up for that purpose. Acting on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government appointed an Editorial Board with the Chief Secretary as its Chairman to proceed with the work in 1949.

The first Executive Editor who was also a member-secretary of the Board was Professor D. G. Karve, who is well-known as an educationist and economist. During the three years of his tenure of office as Executive Editor, before joining the Planning Commission as the Director of Evaluation of Community Projects, Prof. Karve organised the Gazetteers office on a sound basis and completed the revised copy of the volume on Poona District. Collection of data for other volumes, particularly those on Dharwar and Broach is in progress. The press copy of an important new section in the volume on Botany, viz. medicinal plants was almost completed and several chapters in the volumes on history, language and literature were also ready for the scrutiny of the Editorial Board.

Collection Of Data

It should be noted that meticulous collection of data, to make each volume of the district and the State full, reliable and up-to-date, is by no means an easy task. It is an onerous and exacting duty. Material collected for the district volumes from sources such as municipalities and district local boards, public, private and semi-Government institutions and competent individuals has to go through many stages. A perfect and authentic link can be established only when such material is thoroughly verified, collated and co-ordinated.

Budget Provision

All this laborious and exhaustive data is used for producing a manuscript on every chapter. It is later scrutinised by members of the Board and finalised by the Executive Editor to make it ready for the Press. As regards the preparation of the general volumes, consultation with and assistance from experts, specialists and scholars of various branches of knowledge have to be sought. The process is a fairly lengthy one and if years roll on by the time the last volume is out, the first volume will be out of date? To expedite the work, therefore, Government has realised the necessity of increasing the existing staff and provision for Rs. 25,000 has been made in the Bombay budget for 1953-54.

New Man On The Job

It is a matter of gratification that Professor Karve's place is filled by a worthy successor, Professor M. R. Palande. A University scholar and a Gold Medalist Professor Palande has been teaching Economics and Indian Constitution for nearly three decades at Surat and Bombay. A powerful writer and able speaker, Professor Palande is also a linguist and knows his job thoroughly well. The chairman of the Board now is Shri. M.D. Bharsali, Chief Secretary to the Government.

Chief Minister Shri Morarji Desai who is obviously anxious to complete this work as early as possible deserves the appreciation and gratitude of all educational, literary and cultural circles of this city and State, particularly because it was feared that this undertaking might be temporarily given up for reasons of economy and retrenchment.

Bombay is perhaps the only State that has undertaken the task of revising its gazetteers ond deserves to be followed by other States.

SHORT-CUT TO MORE FOOD

Sowing paddy in lines in the main field.

TIPS FOR MORE RICE YIELD

IMAGINE for a moment that 1,500,000 acres of paddy land started yielding about 35 maunds per acre instead of the conventional average of 20 maunds giving in all 750,000 tons more of rice. Not a mere statistical prognostication, but this is what would actually happen if the 1,500,000 acres were to be under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

In other words, increased food production which in the present context of our food shortages, would be a very big stride forward towards self-sufficiency.

Now, India has something like 75 million acres of land under paddy, the largest area under a single crop. A third of this acreage has some form of irrigation or other. **And the 1,500,000 acres which can be put under the Jap method would constitute only two per cent of the total area under paddy.**

The efficient method the Japanese have evolved with scrupulous care in their backyards or terraced rice gardens has five different facets.

The first is raised nurseries for seedlings. After the harvest of the paddy crop, the nursery area is ploughed when there is still moisture in the soil. If ploughing is inadvisable, the land is dug up and the clods broken. Three to four inches is the usual depth of the furrows. After the plot is well weeded, farmyard manure is applied, 20 tons to an acre, and well mixed into the soil. The seed beds are raised to a height of two to three inches above field-level, with a space of one foot between two beds so that inter-culturing is easy.

The seed bed gets its own manure treatment. Compost is applied about an eighth of an inch thick on the top of the bed. It is meant to encourage the roots of the seedlings to remain in the top soil so that easy removal for transplatation is facilitated. Over the layer of compost, another thin one of ash is spread to promote the growth of the seedling. At sowing, the seed is mixed with manure mixture.

SEED ECONOMY

There is extreme economy in the seed rate if the Jap method is used. In Japan, the rate is five to six lbs. per acre, sown in 1/40th to 1/27th of an acre of the bed. The seed should be sown in lines.

Great care is taken in selecting the seed for sowing. The seed is sieved, put in a bucket of water **to which salt has been added. Only heavy, well-filled seed which sinks to the bottom is taken for sowing.** The Japanese farmer soaks the seeds in water for a period of one to two weeks before sowing. It has been found that slightly germinated seeds, when sown, give better results in the uniformity of the seedlings

Since the nursery area has been well prepared for sowing the menace of weeds is less. But weeding is required once or twice during the growth of the seedlings. **After the first weeding, a dose of manure is applied. If this does not ensure satisfactory growth of the plants, one more dose of such a manure should be given.**

Comes the time for replanting. Here planting in lines is particularly stressed for it gives the farmer many advantages. He can move freely in the field planted in this way for weeding and other operations, and greater care of the crop is thus possible. The rows lie usually 8 inches to 12 inches apart.

DAY OF REJOICING

For the Japanese farmer, the first day of transplantation is a big occasion. The housewife puts on ceremonial clothes; the schools are closed and children give a helping hand to their parents in the fields, and every Japanese boy and girl is made to feel that it is their primary duty to help in the transplanting work in the fields. The seedlings, uprooted with the greatest care so that the root system is in no way injured, are transplanted as gently as possible straight into the soil. Planted this way, they get a good start in life and quickly attain full growth.

Here again, the Japanese method scores a signal victory over other uneconomical practices. **In this system, three to six seedlings go in a bunch while in our conventional methods 8 to 20 are involved.**

After the crop has grown for two weeks, thorough weeding is required. **To get the highest yield, the farmer may use 100 lbs of ammonium sulphate mixed with 100 lbs of superphosphate.** This manure is to be worked into the soil around the roots of the plants, for working around the roots increases the yield. From time time, a soil-scratching tool should be run between the plants. But about two weeks before flowering, all field work should stop as any more cultivation would lower the yield.

PARROTS' TRICKS AT PRINCELY WEDDING

Garden Party on the eve of the marriage ceremony of (Right) Maharaj Kumari of Baroda with Yuvraj of Sondur at Poona. (Left) some of the distinguished guests are looking at the tricks of the parrots. Major-Gen. Dubey (Bombay Area Commander) and Lt.-Gen. Shri Nagesh G.O.C. Southern Command, are with the Princess and Maharaja discussing at tricks.

Strange Case Of Lee Ten-Tai

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

victed not as Lee Tan-tai but as one Lee Meng, an alleged bandit. Who is this Lee Meng? None apparently has heard of her in Malaya except through police files. And so far as Miss Lee Ten-tai is concerned, she has absolutely denied of her ever handling a handgrenade or possessing same which are the main charges against her. Who is Lee Meng? How should she know? "Never heard of her," she declared under oath.

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There are several points in this strangest ever case which reveal a great deal of blanks and these are being questioned by all sections of Malaya's people.

1. When Lee Ten-tai was first arrested on July 24, 1952 there was absolutely no charge against her; neither was there any written order of arrest served on her. She was not even kept in a state lock-up; immediately after she was whisked away from her room in the darkness of night.

2. To begin with, her trial took place in a court where the judge sitting alone tried her. If she were to be tried on charges for which death penalty was due, according to Malayan law, she should have been tried not by a judge alone but with Asian assessors to assess her alleged guilt. Apparently, in the beginning the prosecution had not thought of putting this young girl to the gallows. At the first trying court, there was no charge against Lee Ten-tai of possessing a handgrenade. She was being charged of keeping company with bandits which she completely denied. The handgrenade came into the picture quite at a later stage.

3. The principal witness against Lee Ten-tai is a "Eurasian" policeman who said that he "had seen her some three years ago" standing among a group of bandits near the cave of a jungle. Questioned where was he then, and how could he have seen her amidst all the bandits, the policeman said that he had a binocular with him and that he stood "about 40 yards away from the prisoner."

The policeman had seen Lee Ten-tai once three years ago through his binoculars and he "remembered" the impression thus collected for three long years, back till he could give evidence! Lee Ten-tai emphatically denied of ever having been near a bandit or in a jungle.

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The other witness against the prisoner was a pardoned off bandit. Disposing him as unreliable, the defence counsel Mr. S. P. Sreenivasan declared, "Remember they are ex-bandits and they owe their lives to the mercy of the Government. In their own perverted way they think that the more people they send to the gallows, the greater will be their pardon."

The prosecution produced a bunch of out-of-focus, faint, old group photographs in which the prisoner was supposed to figure. Miss Ten-tai deposed that they were some one else's shadows and not hers. The woman showed in the group was fat, whereas she is slim. The woman in the washed out picture had a flat nose; she has, on the contrary as the judge could undoubtedly see, a well chiselled nose.

In her statement she said that in the beginning of 1948 she lived with her sister in Singapore. The prosecution case that she was in possession of a handgrenade between July, 1948, to October, 1951, and that she was actually with the bandits (as the prosecution tried to prove with the photographs) was a frame-up, as she would soon prove it to be beyond anybody's doubt.

What was she up to now? There were some quick glances exchanged, hurried whispers went on among the prosecution luminaries, and then came the MOST STUNNING OF MISS LEE TEN-TAI'S "DEMANDS". She requested the court to produce her aunt Mrs. Chow Yin to stand her witness.

"What has she to do with the case?"

"She was arrested along with me while I was staying with her in Ipoh," she declared, *"she will testify to the fact that I am not your Lee Meng, the bandit, and that during the time I was supposed to be gun-running, I was staying with her."*

For a while, there was whispering again. The court ordered the prosecution to produce Mrs. Chow Yin, the prisoner's aunt.

THE PROSECUTION TOOK TIME AND FINALLY ANNOUNCED TO A NONPULSED COURT THAT MRS. CHOW YIN HAD COMMITTED "SUICIDE" IN THE PRISON!

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Thus it will be clear to the discerning readers that an important defence witness has been silenced by the police in Malaya for ever. Of this "suicide" of Mrs. Chow Yin in the custody of a British prison, there had been no report previously. And how could she commit the alleged "suicide" remains a mystery even today. This, the defence asserted, was a frame-up. In her further statement Miss Lee Ten-tai said that she went to Ipoh to stay with her aunt for a while and her intention was to return soon to her sister in Singapore, with whom she usually stayed. She further said that her father was dead and that her mother was now lived in China. She said that her uncle had accepted her in her childhood.

Having met with no justice in Malaya the defence took the case to the Privy Council Judicial Committee in London to intervene. Mrs. Paik Gan Lim Wee, a distinguished Singapore Barrister, along with Mr. Dingle Foot, the celebrated British Barrister pleaded the case in London.

The Privy Council turned down Miss Lee Ten-tai's appeal and thus almost extinguished the only hope of the defence. News immediately was splashed the world over stirring millions of hearts of "black peoples" as well as of the "whites". Should a young girl of so tender an age be allowed to be hung, even if she were guilty? Within two hours sixty Members of British Parliament belonging to all parties, including Conservatives, rushed by air-mail a petition to the Sultan of Perak begging him to exercise his Royal prerogative to save Lee Ten-tai's life. Members of Parliament have also sent cables to General Templer asking him to intervene in the case. The General has not yet replied and the Sultan has yet to speak. (COPYRIGHT).

They Need Not Retire

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

Their work is, of course, laid out for them, but if they wish they can knock off for a smoke or a nap.

Rubery, Owen produces heavy steel frames for cars and lorries, structural steel, refrigerators. The sort of light work best suited to the old had to be found or created. Owen was fortunate in having on his staff J. P. Rainsbury, a man with a deep interest in the works programme.

Rainsbury prowls the parent shops for small assembly and salvage jobs—such things as precision drilling, putting locks together re-threading bolts. But he doesn't get these jobs for the asking. Hard-bitten foremen insist on competitive bids: if Rainsbury's figure is low—and not otherwise—he gets the job.

The men in the programme have come up with some creative ideas. Once they were asked to machine a quantity of forked joints for aeroplane controls. This had always been a hand operation—until 76-year-old Caleb Ludford arrived one morning with a plan for a special broaching tool and jig that would make the process 100 per cent mechanical. Production went up from 200 to 2,400 a day. Ludford got a bonus.

Rainsbury also goes outside for jobs. Last year he obtained an order from the Ferguson Tractor Co. for 14-row grain drills. Making this 250-pound, eight-foot-long apparatus took two men six hours. They turned out 200, all perfect. Later the same company came through with a large order for a part on a tractor's hydraulic lift.

●

Rubery, Owen pensioners have disproved over and over again the axiom that you can't teach an old dog new tricks. At 75 Elizah Bradley, who was a bricklayer's foreman, learned to be a riveter. In ten days he was level with the parent plant's average output. In three weeks he was even better. John Beddows, 86 years old and a great-grandfather, used to be a furnace man. He was skilfully assembling intricate locks the day I stopped at his bench.

Factory owners of many countries have watched these men at work and have come away enthusiastic. At least a dozen plans for setting up a similar programme are in the discussion stage in other parts of England, in Sweden and in Holland. In Copenhagen, Knud Lauritzen, a shipbuilder and refrigerator manufacturer, adapted the Owen plan a year ago in what he calls The Senior Workshop. With the old men he put youngsters who were just beginning. The young men do the lifting and hauling and, as they work alongside the experienced older men, learn their skills.

In spite of old age security payments and pensions, most old men and women cannot live on the money they receive after retirement. Also, to boycott people of mature judgment because of their age is to deprive a country of a valuable portion of its resources.

Productivity is the vital need of today—for nations and for individuals. And for old people past the so-called age of retirement it is no hardship to work at their own pace, under conditions that suit them. In fact, as Alfred Owen has discovered, it is a joy and a tonic.

RAZVI WINS FIRST HYDERABAD STATE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

S. M. RAZVI was the winner of the first Hyderabad State Chess Championship held last month. This brings the total number of states in India where chess has been put on a regular footing to four —Bombay, Madras, Delhi and now Hyderabad.

Only nine competitors from the twenty-two who participated in the preliminary league were promoted to championship division. A notable competitor was young R. V. S. Murthy who was promoted to the final league and gave a good account of himself.

C. Bapi Raju who was leading till the last round lost to S. M. Razvi, and had to be contented with the second place.

Dr. S. A. Rahaman and A. Purvez disappointed their supporters when they failed to get promoted to the final league.

This week's game given below is from a match between Czechoslovakia and the M. C. C. V. Alster finds a better alternative but fails to go through with the intricate opening stages.

Q. P. KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

White:—R. W. Bonham

Black:—L. Alster.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K Kt3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. P-KKt3, Castles; 6. B-Kt2, P-K4; 7. KKt-K2, PXP; 8. KtXP, Kt-B3 (*1); 9. KtXKt, PXKt; 10. O-O, B-K3: 11. Q-R4, Kt-Q2; 12. B-K3, Kt-K4 (*2); 13. P-B5 (*3), Kt-B5: 14. Kt-Q1, KtXB; 15. KtX Kt, PXP (*4); 16. QR-Q1, Q-K2; 17. P-Kt3, B-Q2; 18. Q-R5 (*5), B-K3; 19. R-Q2, B-Q5; 20. Kt-B2, KR-Q1; 21. KtXB, PXKt; (*6); 22. R-QB1. QR-Kt1; 23. RXBP, R-Kt3; 24. Q-QB5, QXQ; 25. RXQ, R-Q2; 26. P-K5 (*7), R-R3; 27. P-B4, P-R4; 28. B-Kt7, R-Kt3; 29. B-B8, R-Q1; 30. BXB, RXB; 31. RXBP, R-R3 (*8); 32. K-B2, R-R6; 33. K-B3, K-B1; 34. K-K4, P-QR4; 35. R-B4, P-Q6 (*9); 36. R-Q4, RXRCh (*10); 37. KXR, P-QR5; 38. P-Qt4, K-K2; 39. K-B4, K-K3; 40. P-t5, Black resigns (*11).

INTERESTING

(* 1) An interesting alternative to the routine ...., KKt-Q2 followed by ....., P-QR4 and...., Kt-QB4.

(* 2) A sound move but more precise would have been 12....., Kt-Kt3; taking advantage of the attack on the White Queen. White can hardly meet this with 13. B x Kt, RP x Kt; 14. Q x P on account of 14....., B x Kt; 15. P x B, R-R4 threatening ...., R-QB4 with an excellent game. He must therefore play 13. Q x BP, whereupon 13....., Kt x P gives Black a stronger position than that achieved in the actual game.

CHESS

Interesting is the line 13. Q x P, B x P; 14. B x Kt, B x R; 15. B x BP, R-QB1; 16. Kt-Q5, B x B; 17. K x B, K-R1; 18. R-QKt1, with good chances for White.

(* 3) Seizing the opportunity to attack Black's weakened Pawn formation.

BLACK'S DEFENCE

(* 4) Black rejects 15....., KB x P; on account of 16. QR-Q1, Q-K2; 17. P x P, P x P; 18. Q x BP, KR-Q1; 19. Kt-Q5. He relies on ....., B-Q5 later to block the Q file and later to defend his front QBP, believing that white dare not play to exchange his Kt for this Bishop on account of the passed Pawn which Black would thereby secure.

(* 5) Increasing the Queen's mobility and preventing the advance of Black's QRP, whilst at the same time attacking the front and back QB Pawns.

(* 6) Black must have overlooked the fact that White's Rook at Q2 is an excellent blockader whilst the other Rook is free to play on to the QB file to prevent Black from supporting his passed Pawn with a Pawn; After which all the Pawns remain weak and must eventually fall. 21. ...., R x Kt was undoubtedly correct, for an exchange of Rooks on White's part would leave him with insufficient material to both blockade the QP and attack the weak QB Pawns.

TWO CENTRE PAWNS

(* 7) The weakness of Black's two centre Pawns is now very apparent; they must both eventually fall. White has now only to prepare the exchange of Bishops and the advance of his King to the centre.

(* 8) This Rook is now tied to the defence of his Pawn from the front. Later the advance of this Pawn only serves to imprison the Rook.

(* 9) A last attempt to get his QR free. If now 36. R-B3, P-QR5 followed by ....., P x P allows a retreat, though the Pawn ending would still be lost. However White is able to use Black's Pawn at Q6 to shut in Black's QR on the rank.

(* 10) Black should resign. This exchange speeds the end.

(* 11) 41. K-Kt4 wins the Rook.

The following brief game is from the Moscow 1951 tournament:

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE

White: KAPUSTIN.

Black: CHOIPIN.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB2; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3; 4 Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 5. PxP, Kt-QR4; 6. B-Kt5 ch., P-B3; 7. PxP, PxP; 8. Q-B3 (*1), PxB (*2); 9. QxR, Q-Q2 (*3); 10. Castles, Kt-B3; 11. P-Q4 (*4), K-K2; 12. PxP (*5), B-Kt2; 13. PxKt ch, KxP; 14. Kt-K4 ch, K-Kt3; 15. Kt-B5 (*6), BxKt; 16. QxR, Kt-K4; 17. K-R1, BxP ch, (*7); 18. KxB, Q-Kt5 ch; 19. K-R1, Q-K5 ch; 20. K-Kt1, Kt-B6 ch; 21. K-Kt2, Kt-R5 double Check and Black mates in three moves.

COMMENTS

(*1) A risky move, which is by no means new, Staunton mentions this move in his handbook, and quotes 8. ...., Q-Kt3 as a good reply.

(*2) A good alternative is 8..... Q-B2.

(*3) A corresponding game Young vs. Barden 1945, went as follows:—9. ...., B-QB4; 10. Kt-K4, KtxKt; 11. QxKt, Castles; 12. Castles, R-Kt1; 13. Q-K2, B-Kt2; 14. QxKtP, B-Kt3; 15. P-Q3, R-K3; 16. K-R1, BxP ch; White resigns. A fine finish but Barden thinks the text move 9. .... Q-Q2 an improvement.

(*4) He tries to open lines of attack before his Queen gets trapped. Black's reply is very subtle.

(*5) An ingenious scheme to save his Queen.

(*6) White has succeeded in saving his Queen, but he gives Black an opportunity for a brilliant double Rook sacrifice.

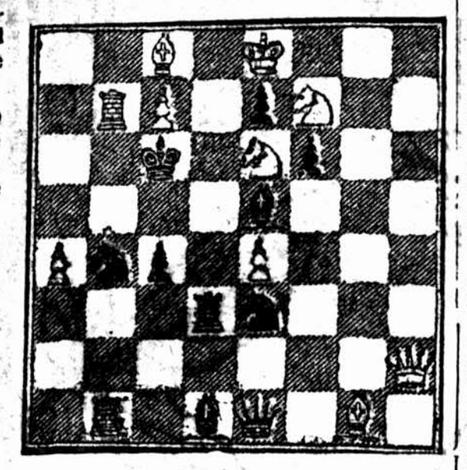
(*7) A beautiful final combination, even though it is not difficult to see.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

Problem No. 26.

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves solution next week.

Solution Problem No. 25 Key move P-B6.

Thrills Of Elephant Hunting

(Continued from Page 18 Col 5)

warned, would pot the game from the train.

The next step was to dispense with the train. A lion hide fetched a pound in Mombasa, and the guard turned professional hunter. The overconfident youth would flush lions from cover by throwing stones, unmindful of the possibility that he might flush more than one angry monster which would come at him with claws poisoned by a film of decaying flesh.

The next adventure was getting married. For a time, the husband took a "safer" job conducting visiting "sportsmen" on safari. He had little sympathy, however, with trophy hunters who worshipped records frequently made by deformities. "Record rhino horns are often long, thin things like overgrown knitting needles....." Mr. Hunter preferred fine specimens to record malformations.

BIG ADVENTURE

In all the tremendous adventure he kept "alive." Alive to beauty, for one thing. He could admire the wonder of a herd of buffalo walking through rich green grass with snowy white egrets, like twists of white paper, balanced on their backs. The worst jungle always had for him the lure of a haunted house. And he was alive to discoveries. He cut up crocodiles to find the little stones which the reptiles swallow to aid their digestion. He tested the aphrodisiac virtues of rhino horn, which is really solidified hair and crumbles under the knife. He exploded the myth of the "elephants' graveyard" which was founded on the fact that so little ivory is picked up in the forest. Mr. Hunter noticed that porcupines eat any tusks they can discover.

The greatest tribute to Mr. Hunter's courage and skill is the fact that he has survived to write his book. He would merely say that he has lived because he has believed that most of the tragedies are caused by people being killed by "dead" animals. One must endure the punishment of a heavy gun's kick in order to send a bullet which has sufficient force to stop the impetus of a charge as well as kill the monster.

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Legends Behind Passion Flower

STORY OF CRUCIFIXION READ IN DETAIL

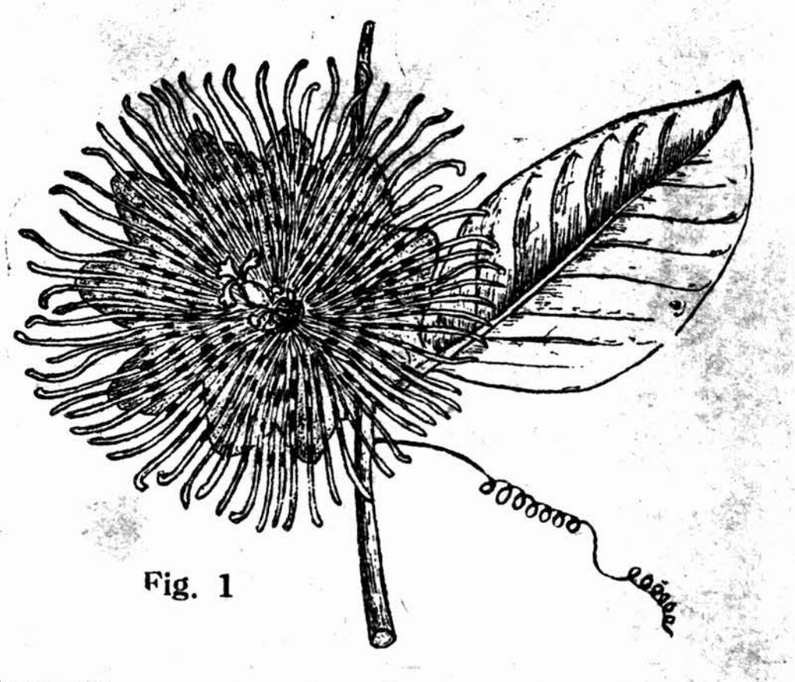

Fig. 1

OF the thousands of varieties of charming flowers on this vast globe, 'Passion Flower' is one which can give us 'thoughts that lie too deep for tears'. This flower does not excite 'passion' as many generally think, but tells a tale of compassion and self-sacrifice.

This flower is also known as the 'flower of five wounds' and Shakespeare describes it as:

".....a little western flower,
Before milk-white; now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it Love-in-idleness".

Technically, passion flower plants are known by the generic name Passiflora. Passiflora is a genus of climbing plants with digitate or lobed leaves and long and coiled tendrils. The flowers are radially symmetrical with five sepals and five petals. The corolla is furnished with a showy crown or corona formed of a number of filaments or fringes. The stamens are five in number and are hammer-shaped. There are three styles with capitate stigmas.

Every part of this wonderful plant has something to say

BY T .V. SUBRAHMANYAM

about the Crucifixion of Lord Jesus. The digitate leaves stand for the rude hands of the persecutors and the coiled tendrils for the cords used to scourge Him. The ten floral parts (sepals and petals) are compared to the ten Apostles of Jesus who were present on the fateful occasion (Peter and Judas being absent). The filamentous corona is said to be emblematic of the crown of thorns. The five stamens signify either the 'five wounds' or the five hammers. The three styles represent the 'three cruel nails'. In several places the floral parts are mottled with crimson dots recalling to some extent the drops of blood trickling down from the five wounds.

Hindus call Passion Flowers by the name 'Krishna Kamal'. Krishna means 'black' and 'kamal' a flower. The bluish black coronary filaments must have suggested this name

Some even extend their imagination further and compare the central gynophore to Lord Krishna and the numerous fringes to the endless number of Gopies (maidens) who danced around him.

Whatever may be the legendary significance of this flower, Passiflora is a plant liked by all garden lovers. There are several species of Passiflora distributed in all the tropical and sub-tropical countries of the world. In the shape of leaves, in the size and colouration of flowers Passiflora shows endless variation. In India we have at least a dozen interesting species: some of them grow wild in rainy months and some are cultivated in gardens for their gorgeous flowers.

OUTSTANDING SPECIES

A few of the outstanding species are described below:—

PASSIFLORA QUADRANGULARIS (Fig. 1.) is a powerful climber with square stem and simple, glabrous leaves. Flowers are very attractive with greenish pink sepals and petals showing colour variation. Corona with many filaments mottled with bands of blue, violet and white. Fruits are sweet and edible. Juice of this plant is considered as poisonous.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA is a closely allied form with flowers similar to the above but with trilobed leaves. Corona is purplish. It is a tall perennial climber grown along fences and arbors.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS (Fig. 2.) A climbing plant with spreading branches. Leaves are cordate, trilobed and with serrate margins. Flowers auxiliary or terminal with white petals and violet interior. Coronary filaments numerous, thin and white. Fruits are greenish with purple dots when fully ripe and egg-shaped. In Nilgiris, Kodaikanal and other places this plant grows wild and the fruits are eaten by children. In view of the edible property and the nutritious nature of the fruits there can be no reason why Passiflora edulis cannot be cultivated in India on a commercial basis. In Queensland and New South Wales the plant is cultivated on a large scale and the fruits utilised in confectionary, for preparation of jams etc.

4

5

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3

PASSIFLORA CILIATA (Fig. 3.) A slender climber with smooth stem, lobed and serrate leaves, branched stipules and bracts with glandular hair. Beautiful flowers with pink petals, multi-tinted corona and deep purple gynophore. Usually cultivated in gardens for the attractive blossoms.

PASSIFLORA RACEMOSA (Fig. 4) A powerful straggling climber with bright green, lobed leaves and groups of scarlet or deep red flowers arranged in pendulous racemes. Crown of short filaments, whitish blue in colour. An excellent garden plant suitable for training on arches and pergolas. Popularly called 'Princess Charlotte's Passion Flower'

PASSIFLORA CAERULEA (Fig. 5.) A strong climber with palmate leaves. Flowers with greenish pink sepals ending in beak-like processes. Petals are pinkish in colour. Filaments of corona numerous and thick, tinted blue, white and purple. Being the commonest and one of the handsomest species it is often cultivated in gardens.

Some species of Passiflora are used in medicine. This medicinal value is due to the presence of Hydrocyanic acid in the plant sap in varying proportions. Leaves especially of Passiflora foetida are used for treating itches, headache and giddiness. Asthma and biliousness are reported to be effectively cured by taking in a decoction of the plant leaves.

Altogether Passiflora is a plant not only 'mysterious and suggestive' but also highly utilitarian.

DEATH DUTY AS SOCIAL LEVELLER

(Continued from Page 4 col. 5)

for an annuity. After his death the treasury tried to raise duty on the value of the property. The court rejected the claim. But Sir Stafford Cripps, chancellor of the exchequer at the time, had the law changed to prevent further losses through this particular hole in the treasury net.

Duty on Lord Leconfield's estate of well over $6,000,000 will be approximately 50 per cent—much less than the maximum which might be levied on a fortune of that size. Leconfield had the foresight to buy several large agricultural estates some years before he died, thus giving his heirs the benefit of a treasury concession to owners of farmland. Agricultural land pays duty at a reduced rate. On big estates the rate is 44 per cent. instead of 80 per cent.

THEIR DEVICES

People often ask why wealthy men do not pass their money to relatives before the treasury has a chance to claim the death tax. It is to be expected they would be reluctant to do so, because a donor making a gift to escape duty must abandon all legal rights to the property. But frequently this method is used. Sir James Lithgow, a Clydeside shipbuilder who died leaving over $3,000,000 last February, had been transferring shares in his shipyards to his three children since 1937. At the time of his death over two-thirds of the ordinary shares were being held in trust for them. Two of his estates in Scotland had been put in trust for his son in 1946.

To escape duty altogether such gifts must have been passed over it at least five years before the donor's death. The late J. V. Rank was one of many who left things too late under this rule. Over a period of three years from November, 1946, he transferred to his family 650,000 of his shares in the $75,000,000 flour-milling concern he controlled. But he died before more than the first 100,000 worth $225,000, had been passed over the full five years.

FROM RICHES TO POVERTY

A few years ago the 10th Duke of Devonshire said he owned nothing "except possibly the clothes I stand in." An understatement, no doubt. But in 1946 he had made a voluntary settlement on his family of property worth many millions. He died of a heart attack at the age of 55; three months short of the requisite statutory period of five years. Another 100 days or so and the fortune would have been entirely duty free.

As shares in the family company the duke's $9,000,000 worth of property is liable for duty at the full rate of 80 per cent. An involved law case was fought in which the crown was granted judgment to that effect. The family intends to appeal. It claims that agreements exist under which the major portion of the estate should pay duty at the reduced rate. While the question of liability remains undecided, the family is paying the treasury $2,400 a week as interest on the unpaid duty.

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